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A SERIES OF GEOGRAPHICAL READING BOOKS

EDITED BY
LARKIN DUNTON, LL.D.
Head Master of Boston Normal School

THE YOUNG FOLKS' LIBRARY
VOLUME NO. 6.

BOOK II.

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION
STANFORD JUNIOR UNIVERSITY

GLIMPSES OF THE WORLD

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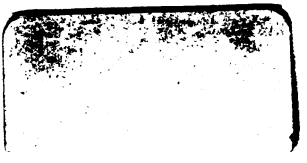

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36

THE

WORLD AND ITS PEOPLE.

Book II.

GLIMPSES OF THE WORLD.

EDITED BY

LARKIN DUNTON, LL.D.,

HEAD MASTER OF THE BOSTON NORMAL SCHOOL.

E. P. Cubberley.

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION
LELAND STANFORD JUNIOR UNIVERSITY

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PUBLISHERS' ANNOUNCEMENT.

It is now conceded by all educators that school instruction should be supplemented by reading-matter suitable for use by the pupil both in the school and in the home. Whoever looks for such reading, however, must be struck at first with the abundance of what is offered to schools and parents, and then with its lack of systematic arrangement, and its consequent ill adaptation to the needs of young people.

It is for the purpose of supplying this defect, that the publishers have decided to issue a series of volumes, under the general title of the Young Folks' Library for School and Home.

These books are intended to meet the needs of all children and youth of school age; from those who have just mastered their first primer, to those who are about to finish the high-school course. Some of the volumes will supplement the ordinary school readers, as a means of teaching reading; some will re-enforce the instruction in geography, history, biography, and natural science;

while others will be specially designed to cultivate a taste for good literature. All will serve to develop power in the use of the mother-tongue.

The matter for the various volumes will be so carefully selected and so judiciously graded, that the various volumes will be adapted to the needs and capacities of all for whom they are designed; while their literary merit, it is hoped, will be sufficient to make them deserve a place upon the shelves of any well-selected collection of juvenile works.

Each volume of the YOUNG FOLKS' LIBRARY will be prepared by some one of our ablest writers for young people, and all will be carefully edited by Larkin Dunton, LL.D., Head Master of the Boston Normal School.

The publishers intend to make this LIBRARY at once attractive and instructive; they therefore commend these volumes, with confidence, to teachers, parents, and all others who are charged with the duty of directing the education of the young.

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PREFACE.

THIS book, as its title implies, is designed to give the reader some "glimpses of the world." If Book I. of *The World and its People* has been carefully read, there will be no difficulty in reading and understanding this book.

This is not a formal treatise on geography. It aims to present such pictures of places and persons as will interest children, and fit them for the study of geography proper when they shall be old enough and mature enough for that work.

It is believed that the word-pictures constituting the book are drawn with such care as to make them clear and attractive; at the same time illustrations have been added whenever they seemed likely to make the impression clearer or deeper.

The text and the accompanying maps are intended to give the reader those ideas which are necessary in

forming geographical conceptions and definitions; and in many instances the definitions are added at the end of the lessons.

The maps usually represent portions of the United States, and at the same time illustrate general geographical features of the world.

Numerous poetical pieces are introduced, both to shed additional light on the text, and to cultivate the pupil's taste for literature.

Lists of words for pronunciation, spelling, and definition follow the different lessons.

THE

WORLD AND ITS PEOPLE.

Book II.

GLIMPSES OF THE WORLD.

AROUND THE WORLD. (See page 28.)

GLIMPSES OF THE WORLD.

LESSON I.

THE BOY WHO DID NOT LIKE GEOGRAPHY.

1. "I do not like Geography," said Fred one evening, as he sat in a corner of the room with a little book in his hand.

2. "How is that?" asked his sister Mary. "I should think that you could not know yet whether you liked it or not. You got the book only to-day."

3. "Oh! I am sure I do not like it, quite sure, though I never saw the book before to-day; and I am also quite sure that I never shall like it as long as I live."

4. "Fred, Fred!" said Mary; "I shall begin to think that you are an idle boy if you talk in that way. Only last night I heard you singing—

'If at first you don't succeed,
Try, try, try again.'"

5. "Idle, indeed!" said Fred; "no one can call me idle. Have I not been learning this lesson for more than half an hour?"

6. "What *do* you like?" asked Mary. Fred's eyes sparkled as he said, "I like to read about far-off countries over the sea, where strange people live."

7. "And do you not like to read about black men and red men, who are wild and savage, and who spend their time in hunting and fighting?

8. "And about hunters, who go into the great forests of other lands to hunt the lion, the tiger, the elephant, and the bear?

9. "And about the great ocean, where ships sail from one country to another, and where the whales and the sharks roam about?"

10. "Oh, yes!" said Fred; "I am never tired of reading or hearing stories about such wonderful things."

11. "I thought so," said his sister. "I knew that you liked Geography. Don't you know that all the things about which we have just been speaking belong to Geography?"

---

roam	cor'ner	fight'ing	wheth'er
ti'ger	hunt'ers	learn'ing	speak'ing
whales	hunt'ing	sing'ing	e'ven ing
les'son	read'ing	spark'led	won'der ful

Coun'tries, parts of continents.
Don't, do not.
For'ests, land covered with trees.
Ge og'ra phy, a description of the Earth.
O'cean, the largest division of water.
Roam a'bout, swim; go from place to place.
Sav'age, untaught; cruel.
Suc ceed', do what you wish.

LESSON II.

WHAT IS GEOGRAPHY?

1. Fred was filled with wonder when his sister told him that the very things he best liked to read about were Geography.

2. "Just look at the piece I am trying to learn," he said, giving her the book, "and you will see what my teacher calls Geography."

3. Taking Fred's book, Mary read, —

"Geography tells about the surface of the Earth, its productions, and its inhabitants."

"What does surface mean?" she asked.

"The outside," he replied.

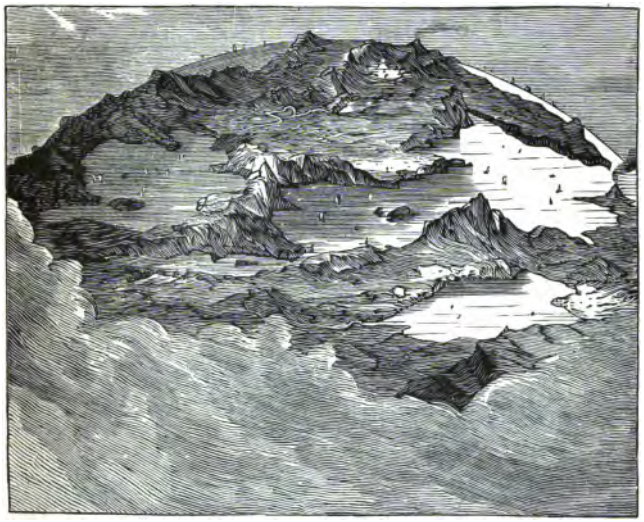
4. "And of what does the surface, or outside, of the Earth consist?"

"The ground we walk on."

5. "Look out of the window, and tell me what you see."

"I see grass, and plants, and trees."

"These are the productions of the Earth; and the people are the inhabitants of the Earth," said Mary.



LAND AND WATER.

6. "So you see that I am right, and that your book is Geography. The land and the water, which we call countries and seas, rivers and lakes, are the surface of the Earth. The beautiful trees

and flowers and fruits are the productions of the Earth. All things that grow out of the ground are productions of the Earth.

7. "The people are the inhabitants of the Earth. Did you not know, Fred, that you and I, and father and mother, were all inhabitants of the Earth?"

8. "And that is Geography!" said Fred; "and I said I did not like it! Thank you, Mary; I wish all the boys in my class had kind sisters like you to show them what Geography is. Then I am sure they would like it."

---

sure	fruits	won'der	tak'ing
piece	ground	sis'ter	beau'ti ful
asked	try'ing	giv'ing	flow'ers
seas	teach'er	sur'face	re plied'

Does con sist', is made up.
In hab'i tants, dwellers.
Lakes, water surrounded by land.
Pro duc'tions, things that grow out.
Re plied', answered.
Riv'ers, water running over the land.
Seas, parts of oceans.
Sur'face, outside.

LESSON III.

WHO MADE ALL THINGS?

FIRST VOICE.

Who made the sky, so bright and blue?
Who made the fields, so green?
Who made the flowers that smell so sweet,
In pretty colors seen?

ALL.

'Twas God, our Father and our King;
Oh, let us all his praises sing!

SECOND VOICE.

Who made the birds to fly so high,
And taught them how to sing?
Who made the pretty butterfly,
And painted her bright wing?

ALL.

'Twas God, our Father and our King;
Oh, let us all his praises sing!

THIRD VOICE.

Who made the sun that shines so bright,
And gladdens all we see;
Which comes to give us light and heat,
That happy we may be?

ALL.

'Twas God, our Father and our King;
Oh, let us all his praises sing!

FOURTH VOICE.

Who made the silver moon, so high,
The dark, dark night to cheer;
The stars that twinkle in the sky,
And shine so bright and clear?

ALL.

'Twas God, our Father and our King;
Oh, let us all his praises sing!

FIFTH VOICE.

Who made the rocks, the hills, the trees,
The mountains and the vales;

The flocks, the herds, the cooling breeze,
The stream that never fails?

ALL.

'Twas God, our Father and our King;
Oh, let us all his praises sing!

clear	smell	bright	cool'ing
light	night	nev'er	col'ors
fields	taught	fa'ther	glad'ness
flocks	shines	prais'es	but'ter fly

Breeze, wind.
Moun'tains, high hills.
Paint'ed, colored.
Sil'ver, white; like silver.
Stream, running water.
Twin'kle, sparkle.
'Twas, it was.
Vales, valleys; hollows between hills.
Cheer, to enliven.

LESSON IV.

THE EARTH IS ROUND.

1. The next evening Fred had been busy with his lesson for some time before Mary spoke to him. She knew that it would be much better for him to try to learn it by himself at first.

2. Just as she went to him he closed the book, saying as he did so, "Done at last."

THE EARTH.

3. "Do not put your book away yet," she said. "I should like to hear you say

your lesson, and then I may be able to make it plainer to you than it now is."

4. Fred gave his sister the book open at the place where he had been learning. Then he said to her: "The Earth on which we live is round like an orange. By 'round like an orange,' I mean that the Earth is not exactly round, but that it is a little flat above and below, just as an orange is."

5. Mary brought an orange and showed her brother the flat parts of it, at the top and the bottom.

6. With the orange in her hand Mary sat down at the table and said: "At one time men thought that the Earth was flat, like the top of this table. They were afraid that if they went very far in one way they would come to the end of the Earth.

7. "As larger and stronger ships were built, men became bolder. Instead of

creeping along the shores of their own country, afraid of losing sight of land, they crossed the great ocean and sailed to other lands thousands of miles away.

8. "At length a brave sailor took his ship further than any vessel had ever gone before. His name was Fernando Magellan. Starting from a country called Spain, he sailed on, day after day, week after week, and month after month.

9. "At one of the places where he stopped by the way, this brave man took part in a battle, in which he was killed. His men then set sail without their leader, and at the end of three years and twenty-nine days they returned to Spain.

10. "Their ship had sailed round the world, and thus had proved that the Earth on which we live is a globe."

11. "How long is it since the first voyage round the world was made?" asked Fred.

12. "The first voyage round the world was made more than three hundred years ago," said Mary. "Since then, hundreds of ships have sailed round the Earth; and now the voyage can be made in about three months."

years	los'ing	or'ange	creep'ing
bus'y	a fraid'	plain'er	learn'ing
brought	bold'er	fur'ther	start'ing
month	bot'tom	in stead'	stron'ger

Bat'tle, fight.
Ex act'ly, quite.
Globe, ball or sphere.
O'cean, largest division of water.
Sail'or, one who sails; a seaman.
Spain, a country of Europe.
Ves'sel, ship.
Voy'age, journey by water.

LESSON V.

HOW TO PROVE THE ROUNDNESS OF THE EARTH.

1. "My book says, 'We can prove the roundness of the Earth by the appearance of ships as they sail to or from the land,'" said Fred. "How can that be done?"

2. Mary made a drawing like this:—

SHIPS SAILING ROUND THE WORLD.

Pointing to it, she said: "This curve is the sea. You are standing on the sea-shore and watching the ships coming in. You see the whole of the nearest ship, because it is on the top of the curve. You see only a part of the second ship, because the rest of it is hidden behind the curve. No part of the third ship can be seen, for the curved surface of the water rises up between you and the ship. If the Earth were flat, we should see the whole of a vessel at once."

3. "Why does the Earth appear to be flat?" asked Fred. "The Earth appears to us to be flat," said his sister, "because it is so very large, and we are able to see only a small part of it at once."

4. Just then a fly lighted on Mary's orange and ran round it. "Look," said Mary; "that fly cannot see more than a small part of the orange at one time; and that part must appear to it to be flat, because the fly is so much smaller than the orange."

5. "Are there any more proofs of the roundness of the Earth?" asked Fred.

"Yes," said Mary. "We know that the Earth is round, because when a ship nears land the sailors see first the top of a mountain like a speck on the water. As they go nearer, the mountain seems to rise out of the water, until at length the whole of it can be seen."

6. "Do not mountains affect the roundness of the Earth?" asked Fred.

"Very little," said Mary; "for the Earth is so very large, that the highest mountain upon it, compared with the size of the Earth, is not more than the

roughness of the skin compared with the size of an orange, and you would never think of doubting the roundness of the orange."

spoil	nev'er	light'ed	draw'ing
prove	ves'sel	be cause'	watch'ing
whole	be hind'	sur'face	round'ness
ships	ap pear'	or'ange	rough'ness

Af fect', change.
Ap pear'ance, look.
Com pared', placed side by side.
Curve, rounded surface.
Flat, level.
Hid'den, out of sight.
Light'ed, stopped; gave up flying.
Moun'tain, a high hill.
Proofs, things that show.
Speck, spot.

LESSON VI.

THE WORLD.

1. Great, wide, beautiful, wonderful World,
   With the wonderful water round you curled,
   And the wonderful grass upon your breast, —
   World, you are wonderfully drest.

2. The wonderful air is over me,
And the wonderful wind is shaking the tree;
It walks on the water, and whirls the mills,
And talks to itself on the tops of the hills.

3. You friendly Earth! how far do you go,
With the wheat fields that nod and the rivers that flow,
With cities and gardens, and cliffs and isles,
And people upon you for thousands of miles?

4. Ah, you are so great, and I am so small,
I tremble to think of you, World, at all;
And yet when I said my prayers to-day,

A whisper within me seemed to say:
"You are more than the Earth, though
you are such a dot;
You can *love* and *think*, and the Earth
cannot!"

MATTHEW BROWNE.

world	cit'ies	gar'dens	thou'sands
curled	wa'ter	prayers	shak'ing
seemed	trem'ble	friend'ly	won'der ful ly

Breast, surface.
Cliffs, rocks.
Dot, little thing.
Drest, dressed; covered.
Hills, high land.
Isles, islands; land surrounded by water.
Riv'ers, water running over the land.
Whirls, causes to go round.
Whis'per, low-spoken sound.

LESSON VII.

THE GREAT ROUND BALL.

1. Mary not only knew a great many things, but she was also able to draw well. During the following day she made a picture of a swallow flying round a great ball on which parts of the Earth had been marked.

2. Fred took it in his hand, saying, "What a pretty picture! now I see that the Earth is round. How plain it is, to be sure!"

3. "Would you like to hear the Story of the Swallow?" she asked.

"Oh, yes!" he cried; "let me hear it."

4. "Once on a time," said Mary, "a number of swallows lived on a great round ball that hung in the sky. It was so large, and looked so flat all round the place where they lived, that none of them could believe it to be round.

5. "One fine summer day one of the swallows set off in order to see whether it really was a ball.

6. "So bidding his friends good by, away he flew over mountain and sea round the wonderful ball. On and on he flew, never resting day or night, till at the end of a week he had travelled six thousand miles.

7. "At the end of a fortnight he was half-way round the wonderful ball, or more than twelve thousand miles from home.

8. "Never resting, still onward flew the swallow, till at the end of a month he had finished his journey. In four weeks he had gone round the wonderful ball, and was back again among his friends.

9. "It was a long journey, — a journey of no less than twenty-five thousand miles. He was able to tell his friends of the wonders he had seen, and that the world on which they lived was really, after all, a great round ball with mountains and seas on every side.

10. "He never took so long a journey again, but was looked upon as the prince of swallow travellers till the day of his death.

11. "Though this story of the swallow

is only a fable," said Mary, "it will help us to understand something about the world we live on. It is the wonderful ball. Mountains and plains, oceans and seas, rivers and lakes, cover its surface round and round."

death	fly'ing	on'ward	won'ders
prince	be lieve'	sum'mer	trav'elled
friends	bid'ding	swal'low	re'al ly
marked	num'ber	rest'ing	trav'el lers

Draw, make pictures.
Fa'ble, story.
Fin'ished, done.
Fol'low ing, next.
Fort'night, two weeks; 14 days.
Jour'ney, distance he had to go.
Plains, level lands.
Un der stand', see clearly.

LESSON VIII.

THE SIZE OF THE EARTH.

1. "What a large ball the world must be!" said Fred to his sister one evening when he had finished his Geography lesson. "My book says it is twenty-five

thousand miles in circumference, and eight thousand miles in diameter."

2. "What is meant by the *circumference* of the Earth?" she asked.

"The distance round it," he replied.

3. "Yes," said Mary, "the circumference of the Earth is the distance round it; but other things have a circumference as well as the Earth. Everything that is round has a circumference. Name some things that are round."

4. "A penny, an orange, and a wheel," said Fred. Showing him a penny, Mary asked what its circumference was.

"The distance round its edge," he replied.

5. "Now what does *diameter* mean?"

"The distance through the centre of a globe or ball."

6. "What is the diameter of a wheel?"

"The diameter of a wheel is the distance across it through the centre from edge to edge."

7. "Now let us measure the diameter of an orange," said Mary, getting one out of a basket near. "How must we do it?" she asked.

8. "Cut it into two equal parts, and then measure across the flat part of one of the halves, — just like measuring across a penny," he replied.

9. When the orange was measured, its circumference was found to be six inches and its diameter two inches. And Mary told Fred to remember that the circumference of any round object is about three times its diameter.

10. "The circumference of the Earth is twenty-five thousand miles. Let us try to find out how long it would take you

to walk round it, if it were all land," said Mary.

11. Fred laughed at the thought of taking such a long journey, but he got his slate and pencil and put down the figures as his sister told him.

12. She said, "Suppose you walk three miles an hour, ten hours a day, and six days a week, you must put down twenty-five thousand and divide it by three, by ten, and by six."

13. Here is the problem as Fred worked it out: —

Miles an hour, 3)25000 miles, the circumference of the Earth.
Hours a day, 10)8333 + 1 hours in walking around.
Days a week, 6)833 + 3 days in walking around.
138 + 5 weeks in walking around.
Total time, 138 weeks, 5 days, 3 hours, and 1 mile over.

When Mary saw the answer, she said, "Why, Fred, you would be away from home nearly three years!"

14. "I do not mean to try," he said; "at least, not until I am older. How

long would it take a railway train to go round the world?"

15. "The fastest railway train, running day and night, without stopping, would go round the world in about a month."

least	laughed	an'swer	meas'ured
wheel	pen'ny	fig'ures	meas'ur ing
meant	tak'ing	stop'ping	ev'er y thing
halves	bas'ket	rail'way	ge og'ra phy

A cross', over; from side to side.
Cen'tre, middle.
Cir cum'fer ence, distance round.
Di am'e ter, distance through.
E'qual, the same.
Meas'ure, find the size of.
Ob'ject, thing.
Re mem'ber, keep in mind.

LESSON IX.

GOD MADE THEM ALL.

1. All things bright and beautiful,
All creatures great and small,
All things wise and wonderful, —
The good God made them all.

2. Each little flower that opens,
   Each little bird that sings,—
   He made their glowing colors,
   He made their tiny wings.

3. The purple-headed mountain,
   The river running by,
   The morning and the sunset,
   That lighteth up the sky;

4. The tall trees in the greenwood,
   The pleasant summer sun,
   The ripe fruits in the garden,—
   He made them every one.

5. He gave us eyes to see them,
   And lips that we might tell
   How great is God Almighty,
   Who hath made all things well.

small	flow'er	run'ning	moun'tain
bright	light'eth	sum'mer	Al might'y
fruits	sun'set	pleas'ant	green'wood

Crea'tures, living things.
Glow'ing, shining.
Morn'ing, sunrise.
Won'der ful, very strange.
Sun'set, evening.
Ti'ny, little; small.

LESSON X.

THE MIGHTY OCEAN.

1. "Hurrah! hurrah! hurrah!" shouted a crowd of happy boys as they threw up their caps and ran wildly down the lane which led from the school.

2. It was an easy thing to pick out our friend Fred, who once did not like Geography, and was sure that he never should.

3. Ten minutes later, he rushed into the house, shouting, "A month! a month! a whole month of holidays!"

4. "You will be tired enough before it is half over," said his sister.

"What! tired of playing, of having no lessons to learn, of not going to school, but of going where I like, and being merry all the day long? I think not, Mary." On the following day the brother and sister went by train to pay a visit to

their Uncle William, who lived at the sea-side.

5. Just before the train entered the station, Fred saw the sea for the first time in his life. He was looking out of the window, when it suddenly came into view.

6. "O Mary!" he cried, and then stopped. The sight was more than he could put into words. Before them lay the shore of the bay; and then right away for miles and miles, till it was lost in the distance, rolled the mighty ocean.

7. "Is it not grand?" said Fred at length. "Look at the waves! — how they dash on the rocks and rush over the sands!"

8. Then the train stopped, and they found their uncle waiting for them. To Fred's great joy, his uncle's house stood on a hill near the shore. From its win-

dows the whole bay could be seen; and, far away, the blue waves rolled, until they seemed to touch the sky.

half	waves	ea'sy	e nough'
tired	rolled	mer'ry	wait'ing
touch	seemed	hur rah'	min'utes
crowd	stopped	might'y	dis'tance

Bay, opening into the land.
En'tered, went into.
Hol'i days, play-days.
O'cean, largest division of water.
Pay a vis'it to, go to see.
Sta'tion, place where the train stops.
Sud'den ly, all at once.
Un'cle, father's or mother's brother.

LESSON XI.

LAND AND WATER.

1. After tea, Fred again took his stand at the window, where he was joined by his uncle.

2. "I did not think there was half so much water in the world," said Fred, pointing to the waters spread out before them.

3. "That is nothing, my boy," replied his uncle. "A steamer could sail across all that you see in about half an hour. Do you know anything about the size of the Earth?"

4. "Oh, yes. Mary has taught me a great deal about it. The Earth is 25,000 miles in circumference, and I could walk round it in about three years."

5. Uncle William laughed at the thought of his little nephew going on so long a journey, and said, "No one could walk round the world."

"Mary said I could, in three years."

6. "I said you could if it were all land," called out Mary.

7. "That is right," replied their uncle; "for when you speak of the Earth you mean the whole world, and you must remember that it consists of land and water.

8. "On the land of the Earth we

make our homes, build our cities, sow our grain, and plant our trees. On the water of the Earth we sail our ships and boats, and make voyages from one country to another.

9. "You have seen more land than water, but you do not know how much water there is on the Earth."

10. Taking a sheet of paper, he made a square, and divided it into four smaller squares. "Now, Fred," he said, "the land of the Earth is shown by but one square, while the water of the Earth is shown by three squares. There is three times as much water as there is land.

LAND.	WATER.
WATER.	WATER.

11. "You can go into a ship and sail on and on for days and days, going hundreds of miles each day, and not see a bit of land.

12. "For weeks you may see nothing around you but the mighty, restless ocean, which, like a great sheet, covers thousands and thousands of miles of the Earth's surface."

joined	cit'ies	small'er	voy'ag es
taught	re plied'	a round'	di vid'ed
thought	noth'ing	might'y	an'y thing
laughed	jour'ney	point'ing	re mem'ber

Cir cum'fer ence, distance round.
Con sists', is made up of.
Coun'try, part of a continent.
Neph'ew, sister's or brother's son.
O'cean, largest division of water.
Rest'less, moving.
Square, four-sided figure.
Steam'er, ship moved by steam.
Sur'face, outside.
Thou'sand, ten hundred.

LESSON XII.

THE FIVE OCEANS.

1. On the following day, Fred went with his uncle for a walk on the sands by the sea. The tide was coming in, and Fred saw that it came further and further up the beach.

2. Climbing a rock to get out of the way of the rising waters, Uncle William said, "Let us watch the waves as they roll in upon the shore. Soon the water

THE SEA.

will reach its highest point, and the sands will be covered by the sea.

3. "Now it is high water, but the sea is not still. The waves seem to roll on as before; but the water goes back further and further, and in a few hours

it will have left the sands smooth and bare.

4. "The rising and falling of the ocean is called the tide. The tide rises and falls, or flows and ebbs, once every twelve hours."

5. "Is not this salt water?" asked Fred.

"Every drop of it," replied his uncle.

THE FIVE OCEANS.

6. "What is it called?" asked Fred.

"It is called the Ocean. That is the name given to the largest division of water. All the water of the Earth is divided into five oceans.

7. "They are called: Atlantic Ocean, Pacific Ocean, Indian Ocean, Arctic Ocean, Antarctic Ocean.

8. "The Atlantic Ocean is the best-known ocean, for more ships sail on its waters than on all the other oceans put together. It is about 3000 miles wide, and on the other side of it lie the continents of Europe and Africa.

9. "A great sailor named Columbus first sailed across the Atlantic Ocean. He made the voyage about four hundred years ago."

---

sail'or	cov'ered	Eu'rope	to geth'er
Arc'tic	Wil'liam	In'di an	At lan'tic
ris'ing	o'cean	Pa cif'ic	Ant arc'tic
un'cle	fur'ther	climb'ing	di vid'ed

Beach, a hard, sandy shore of the sea.
Co lum'bus, a great sailor.
Con'ti nent, largest division of land.
Di vis'ion, part.
O'cean, largest division of water.
Shore, land near the sea.
Tide, rising and falling of the sea.
Watch, to observe with great care.

LESSON XIII.

THE WAVES ON THE SEA-SHORE.

1. Roll on, roll on, you restless waves,
   That toss about and roar!
   Why do you all run back again
   When you have reached the shore?

2. Roll on, roll on, you noisy waves,
   Roll higher up the strand!
   How is it that you cannot pass
   That line of yellow sand?

3. Make haste, or else the tide will turn;
   Make haste, you noisy sea;
   Roll quite across the bank, and then
   Far on across the lea!

4. "We must not dare," the waves reply;
   "That line of yellow sand
   Is laid along the shore to bound
   The waters and the land."

5. And all should keep to time and place,
And all should keep to rule;
Both waves upon the sandy shore,
And little boys at school.

roar	a long′	reached	a cross′
quite	nois′y	yel′low	high′er
bound	re ply′	sand′y	rest′less

Bound, draw a line between.
Lea, meadow.
Shore, land next the sea.
Strand, sea-shore.
Tide, rising and falling of the sea.
Waves, ridges of water.

LESSON XIV.

SHIPS.

1. "Have men always had ships in which to sail on the ocean?" asked Fred.

"No," said his uncle. "There was a time when men did not know how to make ships."

2. "But had they no means of sailing on the water?" asked Fred.

"Yes; I suppose there never was a

time when men did not find some means of sailing on the water.

3. "A log of wood, or a number of skins filled with air, on which one person sat, was perhaps the first means of sailing used.

PADDLING A CANOE.

4. "Then small boats were made of the bark of trees and the skins of animals. Sometimes a boat was made by digging out or burning out the inside of a large tree. This was called a canoe.

5. "Little by little, men found out

how to make larger and larger boats. Even the largest boats were pulled along by oars till sails became known; but this was a long time ago.

6. "Then ships, first of wood, and then of iron, were built; and now there are ships large enough to contain thousands of persons.

7. "How Columbus would have wondered at the great ships which now cross the Atlantic Ocean in a few days; while it took him months to make his first voyage!

8. "People think no more of a voyage across the Atlantic Ocean than they once thought of a journey by coach from New York to Boston, — a distance of less than 300 miles.

9. "Can you tell me of what use ships are?" asked Uncle William.

"Ships carry the things we make to all parts of the world, and bring back

to us tea, coffee, sugar, and a thousand other useful things."

coach	in'side	burn'ing	an'i mals
means	dig'ging	jour'ney	Co lum'bus

Built, made; put together.
Cap'i tal, chief city.
Cof'fee, the berry of the coffee [plant.
Con tain', hold; carry.
New York, the largest city in America.
Bos'ton, the capital of Massachusetts.
Sug'ar, the juice of the sugar-cane.
Won'dered, been filled with surprise.

LESSON XV.

THE DANGERS OF THE DEEP.

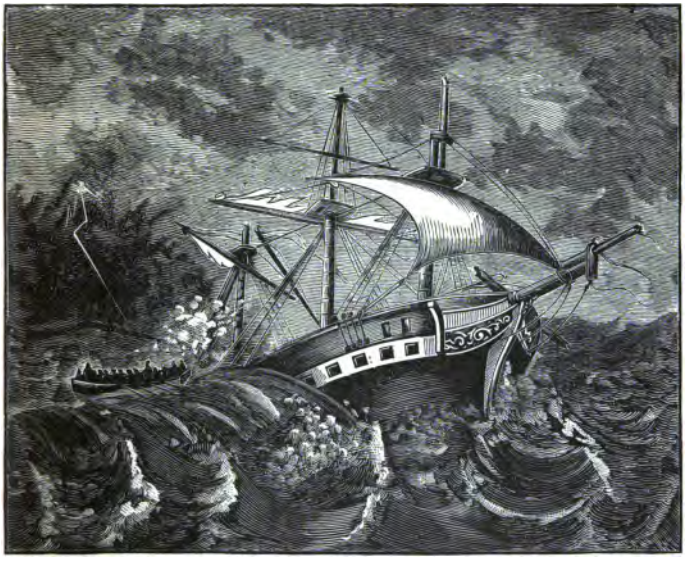
1. "What causes ships to be so often wrecked?" asked Fred.

"Sometimes when a ship is far away from land a storm comes on. How the winds rage, and shriek, and howl, while the thunder roars, and the lightning flashes across the sky!

2. "The waves grow larger and larger,

till they rise like mountains of water around the vessel and dash over it from stem to stern.

3. "Often the ship is tossed to and



THE SINKING SHIP.

fro for hours, sometimes for days; until at last, with sails torn, and masts broken, it fills with water and sinks in the deep."

4. Standing on a rock, with the tide at his feet and miles and miles of water

spread out before him. Fred could in his mind almost see the terrible storm and the sinking ship.

5. "The most fearful thing that can happen at sea is for a ship to take fire. Perhaps those on board are happy, and thinking what a fine voyage they are having, when the cry, 'Fire! fire! fire!' is heard.

6. "How helpless all are at such a time! Men, women, and children are seen running here and there, crying and wringing their hands in despair. Sometimes hundreds of persons are burned or drowned, only a few escaping in the boats to tell the sad story."

7. After tea Fred sat thinking over the strange things he had heard and seen. He looked down on the bay, and saw the darkness begin to gather around; and as the lights of the ships and the light-house shone forth, he thought of the

hymn he had often sung, which is a prayer for those at sea: —

"Eternal Father, strong to save,
Whose arm doth bound the restless wave,
Oh, hear us when we cry to Thee
For those in peril on the sea."

howl	tossed	per haps′	thun′der
hymn	drowned	bro′ken	sink′ing
stern	wom′en	flash′es	wring′ing
shriek	run′ning	fear′ful	light′ing

In de spair′, without hope.
Es cap′ing, getting away. [end.
E ter′nal, without beginning or
Hap′pen, take place.
Moun′tains, great heights.
Per′il, danger.
Ter′ri ble, very wild; fearful.
Wrecked, destroyed.

LESSON XVI.

ON THE SEA.

1. One day Uncle William took Fred and Mary for a short sail on the sea.

2. With a slight feeling of fear, that he tried hard to put away, Fred took

hold of the boatman's hand and stepped into the boat.

3. As the boat went up and down till Fred felt quite dizzy, he said, "Won't the water be still?"

"I am afraid not," replied his uncle.

"But is it never still?"

"Never," was the reply.

4. Fred sat in the boat, lost in wonder at the sight of the vast and restless ocean.

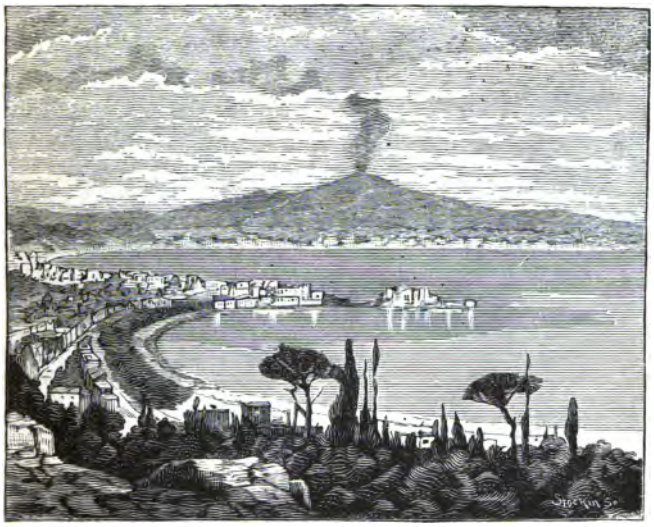
5. By and by the boatman put up the sail, and the wind at once filled it, and carried their boat swiftly a short distance out to sea.

6. They had not gone far before Fred, as if still in doubt, said, "Uncle William, is this really the ocean on which we are sailing?"

7. "This is really the ocean, my boy," said his uncle. "Just as much the ocean as if we were a thousand miles from land,

and just as much the ocean as your garden is a part of the land."

8. They had now gone some distance from the land, and had a good view of the sea-coast or shore.



A BAY.

9. "Do you see where the water washes up on the land, and the coast bends like a bow?" asked his uncle.

"Yes," replied Fred.

10. "That is called a bay. Sometimes, when the opening, up which the sea rushes, is narrow, the opening is called a gulf; but gulfs and bays are much alike."

A STRAIT.

11. While they had been talking, the boat had entered a narrow passage of water. The land at both sides was so near, that Fred could have thrown a stone to the shore.

12. "Is this another bay?" he asked.

"No; this is a strait," said his uncle. "You see there is a passage right through from one piece of water to another."

13. "Oh, yes; now I remember my Geography says, 'A strait is a narrow passage of water joining two larger bodies of water.'"

tried	stepped	feel'ing	pas'sage
doubt	diz'zy	join'ing	swift'ly
slight	bod'ies	nar'row	car'ried

Bay, opening into the land.
Coast, land nearest the sea.
Gulf, opening into the land.
O'cean, largest division of water.
Strait, narrow passage of water.
Vast, very great.
View, sight of.
Won't, will not.

LESSON XVII.

THE BOATMAN'S STORY.

1. Having passed through the strait, Fred said to the boatman, "Were you ever out at sea?"

2. "Hundreds of times," replied the

old man, with a smile. "I have lived the greater part of my life on the sea. I have seen nearly every country in the world, sailed on every ocean, and on almost every sea. I have been round the world."

3. "Round the world!" said Fred, looking with new wonder on the weather-beaten sailor, — "round the world!" he repeated. "What a long time such a voyage would take!"

4. "Not so long as when I was at the whale-fishing," said the boatman.

"Will you tell me about that?" asked Fred.

5. "With pleasure," said the old man; "for those were stirring times, and I often think of them now, as I sit by the sea watching the ebb and flow of the tide.

6. "In a ship called a whaler I sailed ten years ago. We had not been long on the lookout before we caught sight of

a whale. Two boats were quickly lowered out of the ship, and we rowed after it.

7. "When we got near the whale, we fired large spears called harpoons into it from our harpoon guns. They stuck into its flesh and remained there; but we had a long rope fastened to the end of the harpoon.

8. "As soon as the animal felt that it was wounded, it dived and swam under water, dragging one of our boats along for some miles. Then it got under the boat, and with its great tail tossed it into the air.

9. "Oars, ropes, and broken planks were strewn over the surface of the water, and among them we were struggling for our lives.

10. "Each man clung to anything he could lay hold of, to keep himself afloat, until the ship came up and took us on board."

11. The boat having by this time returned to the shore, Fred thanked the boatman very much for his story.

rowed	beat'en	stir'ring	drag'ging
caught	weath'er	watch'ing	an'i mal
strewn	coun'try	re turned'	re mained'
through	har poon'	pleas'ure	re peat'ed
near'ly	whal'er	fast'ened	strug'gling

A float', from sinking.
Dived, plunged; darted.
Ebb and flow, daily motion.
Look'out, watch.
Low'ered, let down.
Voy'age, a journey by sea.
Whal'er, ship for whale-fishing.
Wound'ed, hurt.

LESSON XVIII.

PARTS OF THE SEA.

1. On the evening of the day on which they had their first sail on the sea, Fred asked his uncle for a map. He wished to look at the Atlantic Ocean. Having sailed on it, he felt that he ought to know something about it.

2. His uncle gave him a map of North America, from which he and Mary drew a map of the Atlantic Ocean.

3. Then, with this map and the map of North America before them, Mary asked questions and Fred answered them.

Mary. What is an ocean?

Fred. An ocean is the largest division of water; as the Atlantic Ocean.

Mary. Name parts of an ocean.

Fred. Parts of an ocean are called sea, bay, gulf, strait, and channel.

4. *Mary.* What is a sea?

Fred. A sea is a part of an ocean nearly surrounded by land; as the Mediterranean Sea, which is a part of the Atlantic Ocean, nearly surrounded by Europe, Asia, and Africa.

5. *Mary.* What are bays and gulfs?

Fred. Bays and gulfs are openings by which the water stretches into the land; as Hudson Bay, and the Gulf of Mexico.

6. "What are havens and harbors?" said Fred.

"Openings in which ships can find shelter from storms, and where they can safely anchor, are called havens and harbors."

7. "Here," said Mary, "is a strait. What is that?"

"A strait," answered Fred, "is a narrow passage of water joining two larger bodies of water; as Hudson Strait, connecting Hudson Bay with the Atlantic Ocean."

---

know	bod'ies	an'chor	ques'tions
sailed	strait	har'bor	o'pen ing
called	ha'vens	an'swered	Mex'i co

SUMMARY.

An ocean is the largest division of water; as the **Atlantic Ocean.**

A sea is a part of an ocean nearly surrounded by land; as the **Mediterranean Sea.**

Bays and **Gulfs** are waters stretching into the land; as **Hudson Bay,** the **Gulf of Mexico.**

Havens and **harbors** are openings in which ships shelter from storms, and where they may safely anchor.

A strait is a narrow passage of water joining two larger bodies of water; as **Hudson Strait.**

LESSON XIX.

THE SIX CONTINENTS.

1. Uncle William being busy one morning, Fred was left to amuse himself. So he ran down to where he saw the old boatman in whose boat they had sailed on the bay.

MAP OF THE SIX CONTINENTS.

2. Fred went up to the old man, who received him with a pleasant smile. Fred began at once to question his friend.

3. "You said that you had seen nearly every country in the world," said Fred. "How many countries are there?"

4. The old sailor laughed, and replied, "That is more than I can tell; but I know how many continents there are."

5. "How many?"

"Six."

"You mean oceans," said Fred. "I know their names."

6. "No, I mean continents. There are five oceans, but *six* continents, my little man; so the one will help you to remember the other."

7. "Are the continents one large piece of land, just as the oceans are one large sheet of water?" asked Fred.

8. "Oh, no," said the boatman; "the land of the Earth, though called six continents, is made up of three large pieces and thousands of small pieces.

9. "The largest piece of land contains three continents: their names are Europe, Asia, and Africa. The other two large pieces are, the continents of North and

South America, and the continent of Australia."

10. "In which of the continents do we live?" asked Fred.

"We live in North America," answered the old boatman.

friend	piec'es	small'est	Af'ri ca
A'si a	near'ly	Eu'rope	A mer'i ca
bet'ter	laughed	coun'tries	Aus tra'li a

Con tains', has in it.
Con'ti nent, the largest division of land.
O'cean, the largest division of water.
Pleas'ant, happy; cheerful.
Ques'tion, ask questions of.
Re ceived', welcomed.
Re mem'ber, keep in mind.
Re plied', answered.

LESSON XX.

GOD IS GREAT AND GOOD.

1. I know God made the sun
To fill the day with light;
He made the twinkling stars
To shine all through the night.

2. He made the hills that rise
So very high and steep;
He made the lakes and seas,
That are so broad and deep.

3. He made the streams so wide,
That flow through wood and vale;
He made the rills so small,
That leap down hill and dale.

4. He made each bird that sings
So sweetly all the day;
He made each flower that springs
So bright, so fresh, so gay.

5. And He who made all these,
He made both you and me;
Oh, let us thank Him, then,
For great and good is He.

---

shine	great	bright	steep
leap	broad	through	sweet'ly

Lakes, water surrounded by land.
Rills, small streams.
Seas, parts of oceans.
Springs, comes forth; grows.
Streams, running water.
Twink'ling, sparkling.

LESSON XXI.

COUNTRIES.

1. "Where have you been all the morning?" Uncle William asked when he met Fred at dinner.

2. "I went for a walk on the sands," he replied; "and there I saw the boatman who gave us the sail in his boat, and I had a long talk with him."

3. "What about?"

"The land of the Earth. He told me that there are six continents and five oceans; and now I know the names both of the continents and of the oceans."

4. "Tell me what a continent is?" asked his uncle.

"A continent is the largest division of land."

5. "Now, what is a country?"

"A country is a part of a continent having a name and a people of its own."

6. "In which of the continents do we live?"

"We live in North America."

7. "In what country do we live?"

"We live in the country called the United States."

8. "Now, we will make a map of the continent of North America, and mark all the countries on it," said his uncle.

9. Before putting the map away, Fred pointed out the different countries. They are Greenland, British America, United States, Mexico, Central America, and the West Indies.

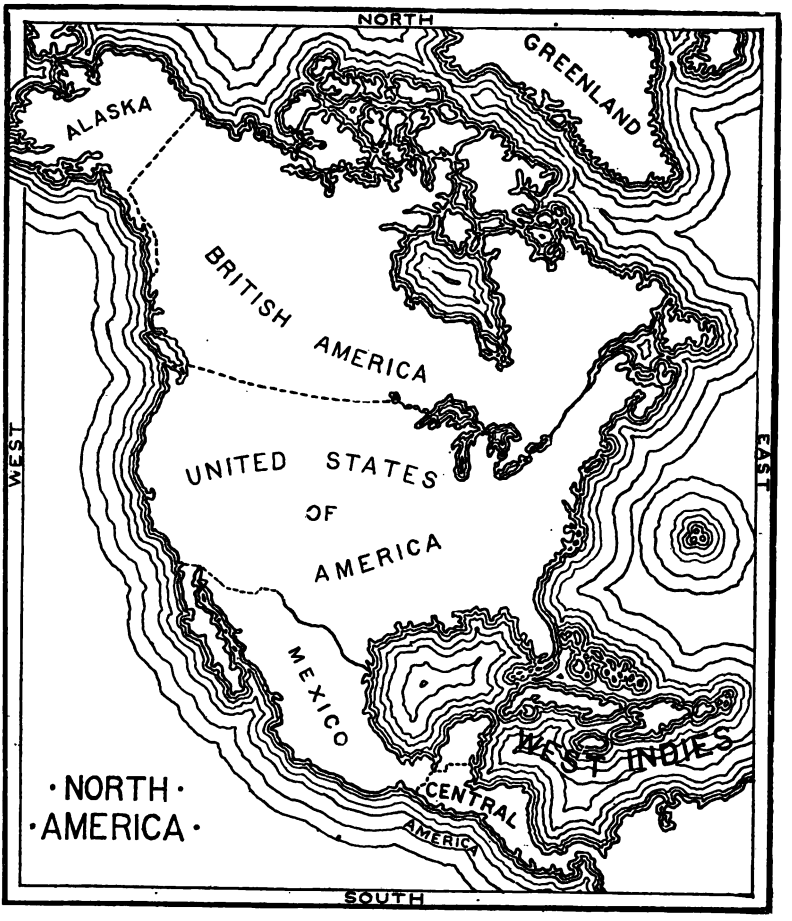
---

put'ting	dif'fer ent	North A mer'i ca
near'est	boat'man	U nit'ed States
morn'ing	West In'dies	Cen'tral A mer'i ca
Mex'i co	Green'land	Brit'ish A mer'i ca

Coun'try, part of a continent with a people of its own.

Di vi'sion, part.

Sail, ride in a boat.



MAP OF NORTH AMERICA.

LESSON XXII.

ALONG THE COAST.

1. One fine day Fred and Mary went with their uncle for a short trip in a steamer.

2. On a rock near the shore stood a lighthouse. It was a high, round tower, with a lantern at the top, the light of which could be seen by sailors many miles away. It had been placed there to warn them not to run their ships against the coast in the dark.

3. A little farther along the shore was the house where the life-boat was kept. Men are ready to go out from here at any hour of the day or night to help a ship that may be in danger.

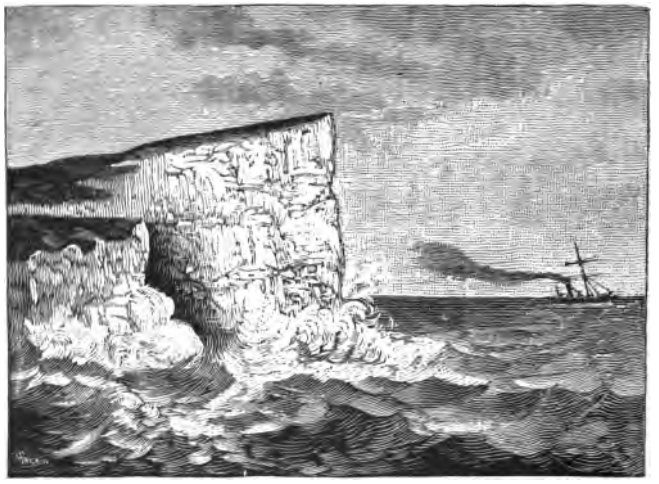
4. "What is that piece of land called which stretches out into the sea?" asked Fred.

5. "That is a cape," said his uncle.

A LIGHTHOUSE.

"Some capes rise high above the sea. and are called promontories.

6. "Some of the most noted capes in the United States are Cape Cod, Cape Hatteras, and Cape Sable.



A PROMONTORY.

7. "Two other well-known capes are, the Cape of Good Hope, in the southern part of Africa; and Cape Horn, in the southern part of South America."

8. As Uncle William finished speak-

ing, the steamer stopped at a landing-place; but it was not the one from which they had started.

un'cle	read'y	land'ing	speak'ing
dan'ger	far'ther	steam'er	stretch'es
tow'er	start'ed	fin'ished	Hat'ter as

Lan'tern, case for holding a light.
Life'boat, boat for saving life.
Light'house, house with a light.
Not'ed, well known.
Prom'on to ry, high cape.
Shore, land next the sea.
Trip, journey by sea or land.
Warn, give notice to.
Cape, low point of land.

LESSON XXIII.

O'ER THE RIPPLING OCEAN.

1. O'er the rippling ocean
   Swift the good ship flies,
   With a graceful motion
   On her way she hies.

2. See her white sails gleaming
   So gayly all outspread;

See her pennon streaming
From the tall mast-head.

3. Sunny skies are o'er her,
Skies of brightest blue;
And her path before her
Smooth and tranquil too.

4. Prosperous gales attend thee,
Good ship, o'er the main;
Prosperous breezes send thee
Safely home again!

---

swift	sun'ny	pen'non	gay'ly
flies	safe'ly	at tend'	bright'est
skies	a gain'	breez'es	gleam'ing
smooth	mo'tion	grace'ful	out spread'

Gales, strong winds.
Hies, goes; sails.
Main, ocean.
O'cean, largest division of water.
O'er, over.
Pen'non, small flag; streamer.
Pros'per ous, favorable.
Rip'pling, curling into small waves.
Stream'ing, spread out by the wind.
Tran'quil, quiet; calm.

LESSON XXIV.

ON AN ISLAND.

1. When they had landed, Uncle William led his little visitors away from the shore to the top of a hill. Fred and Mary

A ROCKY ISLAND.

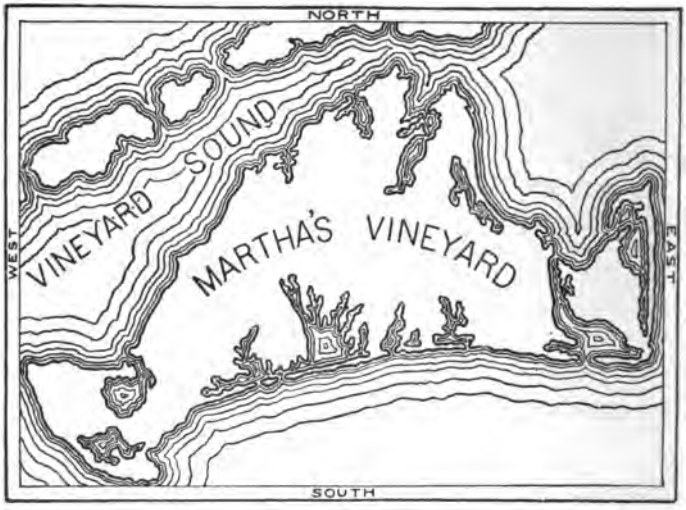
looked around together, and both cried out in wonder. They were surrounded by water!

2. Mary, like Fred, had been taught to say that "an island was land surrounded by water"; but neither of them

had ever thought of anything so beautiful as this.

3. "Is this a large island?" asked Fred.

"Oh, no," said his uncle; "this is a very small island. Some islands are hun-



MAP OF THE ISLAND OF MARTHA'S VINEYARD.

dreds of miles in length and breadth, while others are only rocks peeping above the water.

4. "One of the most beautiful islands

we have is Martha's Vineyard. Do you know where it is?" asked Uncle William, turning to Mary.

5. "The island of Martha's Vineyard is off the southern coast of Massachusetts, in the Atlantic Ocean," said Mary. "It is separated from Massachusetts by Vineyard Sound."

6. The steamer returned by a different way, first sailing quite round the island. As they passed a point of land, Fred called out, "Another island!"

7. "Not quite," said his uncle.

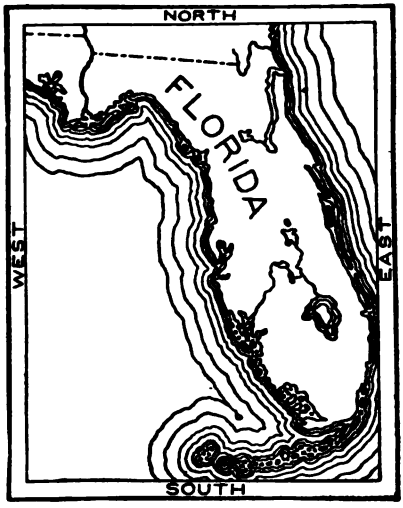
"Not quite what?" asked Fred.

"Not quite an island. It is a peninsula."

8. Fred now saw that it was a piece of land nearly surrounded by water, and therefore almost an island.

9. "The narrow neck which joins the peninsula to the mainland is called an isthmus," said his uncle.

10. "A good example of a peninsula in the United States is Florida. It is nearly surrounded by the Atlantic Ocean and the Gulf of Mexico.



MAP OF FLORIDA PENINSULA.

11. "The Isthmus of Suez joins Asia to Africa. A large canal for ships has been cut through this isthmus. It is called the Suez Canal."

12. The steamer having again entered the bay, our friends went home to talk about all they had seen and heard.

Su'ez	isth'mus	Af'ri ca	sep'a rat ed
ca nal'	en'tered	Flor'i da	sur round'ed
A'sia	main'land	ex am'ple	pen in'su la
friends	moun'tain	laugh'ing	beau'ti ful

SUMMARY.

A continent is the largest division of land; as **North America.**

A country is a part of a continent; as the **United States.**

An island is land surrounded by water; as **Martha's Vineyard.**

A peninsula is land almost surrounded by water; as **Florida.**

An isthmus is a narrow neck of land joining two larger portions together; as the **Isthmus of Suez.**

The coast is land next the sea.

A cape is land stretching out into the sea; as **Cape Cod.**

A promontory is a high cape; as **Cape Ann.**

LESSON XXV.

MOUNTAINS AND HILLS.

1. Uncle William one day took his young visitors on a journey to the top of a high hill many miles from his home by the sea.

2. The hill was somewhat steep; but it was fine fun for them to climb it, grasping the bushes and the ledges of rock to help them up.

3. "On the summit at last!" said Mary.

"Is that the name of the hill?" asked Fred.

"No," she said, laughing; "it is the name of the top of any hill. This is a hill on which we are standing; and that is a mountain," pointing to a height they could see far away.

4. "Then a mountain is higher than a hill?" said Fred.

5. "Yes," said Mary; "a mountain must be at least fifteen hundred feet above the level of the sea. If lower than that, it is called a hill. The bottom of a hill or a mountain is called the base, and the sides are called the slopes."

6. "What is the name for the hollow between two mountains or hills?" he asked.

"A valley," said Mary.

7. Uncle William was glad to see how willing Mary was to teach and how eager Fred was to learn.

8. "Have you ever heard of the Green Mountain Range?" asked his uncle, turning to Fred.

"Yes," said Fred.

"There it is," said Uncle William, pointing to a range of mountains in the far distance. Fred sprang to his feet with a cry of wonder.

9. "Look how it stretches away to the north, and also to the south, in one long ridge. That is what is called a chain or a range of mountains.

10. "Sometimes a number of mountain peaks are found near to one another, but do not form a range or chain. They are called a group; as the White Mountain group.

11. "Do you know the names of any high mountains, Mary?" asked her uncle.

"One of the highest mountains in the United States is Pike's Peak in Colorado; the most noted in Europe is Mont Blanc;

and the highest in the world is Mount Everest, in Asia."

12. "Do you know the verse which calls Mont Blanc the monarch or king of mountains?"

"I do," said Mary.

"Mont Blanc is the monarch of mountains;
They crowned him long ago,
On a throne of rocks, in a robe of clouds,
With a diadem of snow."

13. "Mount Everest, in India, a part of Asia, is a giant mountain," said her uncle. "It is about five miles high, and the top is covered with snow all the year round.

14. "A volcano is the greatest wonder among mountains. It is a mountain which throws up smoke, and ashes, and flames, while down its sides run streams of melted rocks. Mount Etna, in Sicily, is a volcano.

15. "Do you see yon level piece of country stretching away in the distance?" said Uncle William, pointing as he spoke. "It is called a plain. When a plain is

A VOLCANO.

raised above the rest of the country around, it is called a table-land. There is a large table-land in Mexico, which is south of the United States."

height	ea'ger	mon'arch	grasp'ing
ash'es	ledg'es	In'di a	Pike's Peak
crowned	sum'mit	melt'ed	White Moun'tains

SUMMARY.

A hill or a **mountain** is land raised above the level of the surrounding country; as the **Blue Hills.**

A mountain is higher than a hill.

The parts of a hill or a mountain are — the *base*, bottom or foot; the *slopes*, sides; the *summit*, top.

A valley is a hollow between two hills or mountains.

A range or **chain** is a long ridge of mountains; as the **Green Mountains.**

A group is a collection of peaks near together, but not forming a range; as the **White Mountains.**

A volcano is a burning mountain; as **Mount Etna,** in Sicily.

A plain is a level piece of country.

A table-land is a high plain.

LESSON XXVI.

MOUNTAIN-CLIMBING.

1. "Are there any mountains in the United States covered with snow all the year round?" asked Fred when dinner was over.

"Oh, yes," said his uncle, "many peaks on our Pacific coast, and also in the chain of the Rocky Mountains are white with snow during the entire year."

2. "But is not a country very cold in

which the mountains are always covered with snow?"

3. "No," said Uncle William. "Some snow-covered mountains are in much warmer countries than ours, — countries where grapes and figs grow in the open air. There it is summer and winter at the same time, — summer in the plains, and winter on the mountains."

4. "Did you ever climb to the top of any of those high mountains?" asked Fred.

"No, my boy," said his uncle; "but I will tell you a story about some mountain-climbers.

5. "Some years ago four gentlemen and three guides climbed to the top of one of the highest peaks of the Alps.

6. "Sometimes they had to cut steps up which to mount, and sometimes they had to help one another over dangerous points. So far as we know, they were

the first persons who had ever climbed that mountain.

7. "From the summit they had a glorious view. They remained there about an hour, looking down on other high mountains also covered with snow. Then, having planted a flag on the top, as a signal of their success in climbing, they began to descend.

8. "Just as they reached the worst part of the mountain one of them fell, and in falling he knocked down the person in front of him. The rope by which they were all tied together broke, and four of the travellers, when last seen by their friends, were sliding downward on their backs, and spreading out their hands trying to save themselves.

9. "The three remaining travellers, — one gentleman and two guides, — made the best of their way to the foot of the mountain. Help was obtained; but it

was of no use, for all who had fallen were dead.

10. "A number of guides went out next day and carried the bodies to a village at the foot of the mountain. They were buried in a churchyard a few miles from the place where they fell."

11. One last look at the far-off mountains, and then Uncle William led the way down. A few minutes brought them to the foot of the hill, and then once more they turned their faces homeward.

On their way home Fred remarked to his sister, "That was the grandest sight I ever saw."

---

guides	bod'ies	climb'ers	re mained'
climbed	slid'ing	down'ward	glo'ri ous
knocked	fall'ing	home'ward	gen'tle man

Alps, chief mountains of Europe.
Dan'ger ous, unsafe.
De scend', go down.
Moun'tain, land 1,500 feet high.
Ob tained', got.
Peaks, separate points in a mountain range.
Re main'ing, left.
Sum'mit, top.
Vil'lage, few houses together.

LESSON XXVII.

UNCLE WILLIAM'S STORY.

1. In the evening both Fred and Mary were too tired to care for going out again; so their uncle told them the following story: —

2. "Once on a time, in a city of Arabia, a number of people were making ready for a long journey. They were merchants, who travelled from country to country, carrying with them costly goods to sell.

3. "Their goods were packed in bundles, which were carried on camels' backs. There were no railways to convey them from place to place; and they could not take wagons, for there were no roads by which to travel.

4. "One morning, before sunrise, they started on their long journey. You would have been pleased had you seen the cara-

van with its long line of camels bearing the goods and the merchants as it marched out of the city.

5. "Why camels only? had they no horses? you may ask. They knew that it would not do to take horses on this

CARAVAN CROSSING THE DESERT.

journey; for they were going where they would be days and days, perhaps weeks, without seeing a drop of water, or even a blade of grass.

6. "They were going to cross a desert.

A desert is a wild waste of land, where there are few trees, hardly any grass or water, no houses, and few animals; but where there are almost everywhere rocks, and stones, and sand, — hot, shining sand, which hurts the eyes and burns the feet.

7. "On the border of the desert they rested for the night. Early next morning they fed their camels, and filled every vessel they had with water, and then started. Hour after hour passed, and all around them, as far as the eye could see, there was nothing but shining sand.

8. "Suddenly an awful storm came on. The wind blew fiercely, and great clouds of sand were lifted into the air, — clouds which darkened the sun! The merchants at once jumped off their camels, covered themselves with their cloaks, and lay down; while the poor beasts closed their nostrils, and knelt with their backs to the wind, till the danger was past.

9. "When the storm had blown over, they started again, thankful that none of them had been buried in the sand. With long strides the camels went on their journey, their large, soft feet spreading out and keeping them from sinking in the sand.

10. "But the patient beasts got no water. They did not need it; for the camel has a bag or pouch in its stomach, in which it keeps enough of water to last it for several days.

11. "One merchant was obliged to kill a camel for the sake of the water in its stomach. Though he got very little after all, yet it kept him alive. Just, however, as they were all ready to give up in despair, a cry of gladness came from those in front, and all pressed forward; — they had found water!

12. "In the midst of the desert a patch of grass was seen, and a cluster of trees:

and better still, — there was a spring of fresh water! They had come upon an oasis, one of those fruitful spots which are to be found in the desert, and which appear like green islands in a sea of sand. What do you think made the trees and grass grow in this particular spot? It is as impossible for plants to live without water as it is for boys and girls.

13. "Soon both men and camels, having quenched their thirst, were resting beneath the shade of the trees; and there they remained several days before they again faced the dangers of the desert."

cam'el	clus'ter	wag'ons	fierce'ly
aw'ful	bun'dles	o'a sis	fruit'ful
des'ert	car'ried	stom'ach	o bliged'
con vey'	de spair'	pa'tient	rail'ways

A ra'bi a, a country of Asia.
Bor'der, edge.
Car'a van, a company of traders or travellers.
Cost'ly, high-priced.
Mer'chants, men who buy and sell.
Nos'trils, noses.
Quenched, satisfied.
Sun'rise, time the sun appears.

LESSON XXVIII.

THE CAMEL.

1. Camel, thou art good and mild,
Docile as a little child;
Thou wast made for usefulness,
Man to comfort and to bless.

2. Thou dost clothe him, thou dost feed,
Thou dost lend to him thy speed;
And through wilds of trackless sand,
In the hot Arabian land,

3. Dost thou go, untired and meek,
Day by day, and week by week,
Bale on bale, and heap on heap,
Laden like a costly ship.

4. And when week by week is gone
And the traveller journeys on,
Till at last his strength is fled,
And his limbs and heart seem dead;

5. Then his camel turns his eye
On him kindly, soothingly,
As if thus to him to say: —
Journey on another day;

6. Do not let thy heart despond,
There is water just beyond:
I can scent it in the air;
Do not let thy heart despair.

7. Camel, thou art good and mild,
Docile as a little child;
Thou wast made for usefulness,
Man to comfort and to bless.

MARY HOWITT.

---

speed	through	un tired′	lad′en
limbs	strength	kind′ly	trav′el ler
clothe	cost′ly	com′fort	use′ful ness

A ra′bi an, belonging to Arabia.
Bale, bundle; package.
Be yond′, a little further away.
Dead, without life.
De spond′, lose hope.
Doc′ile, willing to obey.
Scent, smell.
Sooth′ing ly, so as to calm.
Track′less, without track or road.

LESSON XXIX.

A SEAPORT.

1. The place in which Uncle William lived was only a small village. A few miles away there was a large town, which stood on the banks of a river. Near the town the river flowed into the sea.

2. Fred and Mary were taken to this seaport town by rail. The river divided the town into two parts; and as it was too wide for a bridge, steamboats crossed from side to side. The fare for each person was one penny.

3. Our friends went on board the steamer, which was driven forward by large wooden wheels called paddles, one at each side.

4. This ferry-boat was large enough to carry a thousand persons across the river. Of course there was only room for them to sit, or walk about, sleeping-rooms and

SEAPORT.

dining-rooms not being needed for such a short journey.

5. The river was a busy scene. At the place where they crossed it was a mile wide, and it was full of vessels of every size.

6. There were large steamers, which could carry hundreds of persons, and all the food they would need for several weeks. These vessels were like little towns, with rows of cabins, like streets, in which the passengers and the sailors lived during long voyages.

7. Lying quietly at anchor, they saw the "Great Eastern," the largest ship in the world. This giant vessel could easily carry four or five of the large ocean steamers within it.

8. Small vessels were darting about on the river like things of life, some worked by steam, and others blown along by the wind.

9. At each side of the river, for miles, there were docks full of vessels of every size, which had gone into them to load or to unload.

10. So busy had Fred and Mary been in looking on this strange and lively scene, that the steamer seemed hardly to have started before they were across the river and landed on the other side.

steam	crossed	din'ing	wood'en
blown	bridge	dart'ing	pad'dles
wheels	live'ly	steam'er	ea'si ly

Cab'ins, small rooms.
Docks, places for loading or unloading ships.
Driv'en, forced; pushed.
Fare, payment.
Fer'ry, crossing-place.
Pas'sen gers, travellers.
Scene, sight.
Sea'port, harbor.

LESSON XXX.

RIVERS.

1. The small stream which ran past the village in which Fred lived was so

narrow that he could easily throw a stone across it.

2. His uncle told him that the river they had just crossed was the same stream, only much larger. It seemed a wonderful thing, and so Fred asked his uncle how the change had been brought about.

3. Sitting down on a piece of a broken mast within sight of the river, Uncle William explained how rivers are formed.

4. "Many miles from this place," he said, "in the side of a hill, a small stream springs forth and runs down into the valley: that spring is the beginning, or the source, of this river."

5. "But where does the water come from that bursts out of the hill?" asked Fred.

6. "Rain falls on the hill and sinks into the ground. When it is stopped by a rock, it collects in one place till at

last there is not room to contain it, and then it forces its way out of the hill-side, and is called a spring.

7. "When it reaches the valley it is joined by other streams. It grows larger and larger, and deeper and deeper, till it becomes a giant river on which great ships sail. At last it enters the sea.

8. "Men build towns on its banks, and place boats and ships on its waters, to assist them in carrying on the trade of the country.

9. "The small streams that flow into the large stream are called its feeders, or tributaries.

10. "Where a river begins is its source; where it ends is its mouth; and the channel in which it runs is its bed. When the water of a river falls over a ledge, it is called a waterfall; as the Falls of Niagara, in the northern part of the United States.

11. "A river has two banks. As we sail toward its mouth, the right bank is on our right, and the left bank is on our left."

12. "Of what use is a river?"

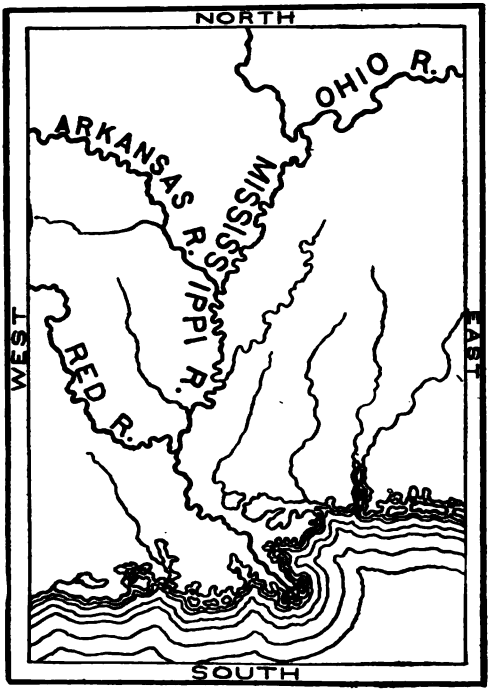
"A river drains the land through which it flows, supplies people who live on its banks with water, and carries our boats and our ships from place to place. — Perhaps Mary will tell us the names of a few large rivers?"

13. "The largest river in the United States is the Mississippi; in North America, the St. Lawrence; and in the world, the Amazon," said Mary.

14. "What do you know about the Mississippi?"

"The Mississippi River," she said, "is the chief river of the United States. It rises in the extreme northern part, and flows into the Gulf of Mexico, and is sometimes called 'The Father of Waters.'

15. "New Orleans, a large commercial city, is built on its left bank. Thousands



THE MISSISSIPPI RIVER.

of ships from all parts of the world are found on the Mississippi."

16. "Well done, Mary!" said Uncle William. "The question is well answered."

17. It was late that evening when they returned from their visit to the seaport town at the mouth of the river, and both Fred and his sister were glad to go to bed.

gi'ant	bro'ken	con tain'	ex plained'
as sist'	val'ley	sup plies'	Am'a zon
deep'er	col lects'	ques'tion	be gin'ning

SUMMARY.

A river is a large stream of water running over the land; as the **Mississippi**.

The parts of a river are, the **source**, where the river begins; the **mouth**, or **estuary**, where it runs into the sea; the **bed**, the channel in which it runs; the **banks**, the sides; the **tributaries**, or **feeders**, the small streams that run into it.

A cataract, cascade, or **waterfall** is the fall of a stream over a ledge of rock; as the Falls of **Niagara**.

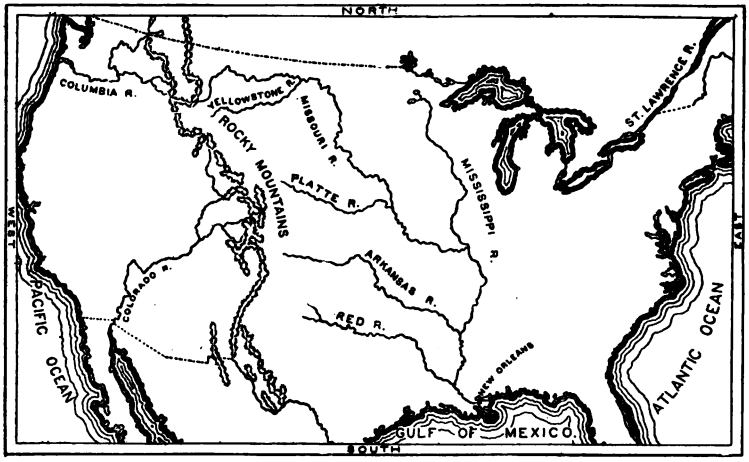
LESSON XXXI.

RIVERS AND MOUNTAINS.

1. Next morning the brother and sister were as busy as ever, making a map of the United States.

2. "Now," said Mary, "I want you to know what a river basin and a water-shed are.

3. "You will remember that a river is formed by many streams which run



RIVERS AND MOUNTAINS.

together. The part of a country drained by a river is called its basin.

4. "Here, in the map we have made, you see how the Missouri River, which flows into the Mississippi, — with its tributaries, the Yellowstone and the Platte, —

carries away a great part of the water that flows from the eastern slopes of the Rocky Mountains.

5. "You will best understand what a water-shed is by looking at the roof of a house. The ridge on the top of it is really a small water-shed. It divides the rain that falls on it, so that part of the rain flows down the one side of the roof and part of it flows down the other side.

ROOF OF A HOUSE.

6. "Now, a water-shed, or a water-parting, is the high land between two river basins. It causes part of the water that falls on it to flow down the one side, and part down the other. The chief water-shed in the United States is the Rocky Mountains. It is sometimes called the backbone of America.

7. "Look at the map, and tell me in what direction it runs."

"North and south," said Fred.

8. "Look again, and say in what direction the rivers run which rise in it."

"Most of them seem to run either east or west," said Fred.

9. "Name those that flow east."

"The Missouri, Arkansas, and Red."

10. "Which flow west?"

"The Columbia and the Colorado."

11. "What two bodies of water receive rivers from this great water-shed?"

"The Gulf of Mexico receives the rivers that flow east, and the Pacific Ocean the rivers that flow west."

---

ridge	re mem'ber	Ar kan'sas	Yel'low stone
east'ern	un der stand'	Mis sou'ri	Mis sis sip'pi
north'ern	Ne bras'ka	Col o ra'do	Co lum'bi a

Di rec'tion, way; course.
Drained, drawn from.
Op'po site, contrary.
Riv'er, a large stream of water.
Slope, side.
Trib'u ta ries, feeders.

LESSON XXXII.

THE RIVER.

1. "O tell me, pretty river!
Whence do thy waters flow?
And whither art thou roaming,
So smoothly and so slow?"

2. "My birthplace was the mountain,
My nurse, the April showers;
My cradle was a fountain,
O'er-curtained by wild flowers.

3. "One morn I ran away,
A madcap, noisy rill;
And many a prank that day
I played adown the hill!

4. "And then, 'mid meadowy banks,
I flirted with the flowers,
That stooped, with glowing lips,
To woo me to their bowers.

5. "But these bright scenes are o'er,
And darkly flows my wave;
I hear the ocean's roar, —
And there must be my grave!"

stooped	played	foun'tain	bow'ers
whence	noi'sy	glow'ing	show'ers

Birth'place, source.
Cra'dle, spring.
Flirt'ed, played.
Mad'cap, wild.
'Mid, amid.
Nurse, feeder.
O'er-cur'tained, grown over.
Prank, trick; frolic.
Roam'ing, wandering.
Wave, stream; current.
Whith'er, where.
Woo, win; draw.

LESSON XXXIII.

LAKES.

1. The day before that on which Fred and Mary were to start for home, Uncle William took them for a long drive into the country. They climbed a hill, and there before them, in the valley, lay a large sheet of water.

2. "Oh, how pretty!" cried Fred. "What a nice little sea!"

"That is not a sea," said his uncle; "it is a lake. It is water surrounded by land."

3. They soon reached the shore of the lake, where a pretty little boat was fastened to a small landing. Hiring the boat, they pushed off for a row across the lake.

4. How different from the sail they had taken on the restless sea! Here the water was as still as if it had been in a pond. It was so clear that they could see the bottom, and so fresh that they could drink it.

5. "How are lakes formed?" asked Fred.

"By water running down the sides of hills and mountains and collecting in valleys."

6. "Which is the largest lake in America, Mary?" asked Uncle William.

"Lake Superior, which is partly in the United States and partly in British America, and is the largest fresh-water lake in the world.

7. "Lake Superior is one of a chain of lakes called 'The Five Great Lakes,' which are like fresh-water seas, and whose waters are carried to the ocean by the great St. Lawrence River.

8. "New York, New Hampshire, and Vermont contain some of the most beautiful American lakes, among which are Lake Winnipiseogee, Lake George, Seneca Lake, and Lake Memphremagog; but one of the most remarkable lakes of the United States

LAKE MEMPHREMAGOG, FROM DERBY, VERMONT.

is Great Salt Lake in Utah, which is nearly one hundred miles long and has no outlet, and whose water is so salt that a person can easily float on its surface.

9. "Some of these lakes are surrounded with beautiful woods which reach down to the water's edge."

10. Having rowed across the lake, they took their dinner under a tree on the shore. A mountain stream that ran into the lake supplied them with water to drink.

On the following day Fred and Mary returned to their home.

hir'ing	fast'ened	fol'low ing	de light'ed
bot'tom	sup plied'	col lect'ing	sur round'ed
rest'less	pret'ti est	Sen'e ca	Su pe'ri or

Dif'fer ent from, unlike.
Don't, do not.
Fresh, pure; not salt.
Hill, high land.
Moun'tains, land 1500 feet high.
Val'leys, hollows between hills and mountains.

LESSON XXXIV.

GOD IS LOVE.

1. The blooming flowers, with fragrant lips,
Whispered the words to me;
The happy bird, with gladsome voice,
Warbled them from the tree.

2. The river, as it onward went
Its quiet winding way,
Sang with a smile of sweet content
That message day by day.

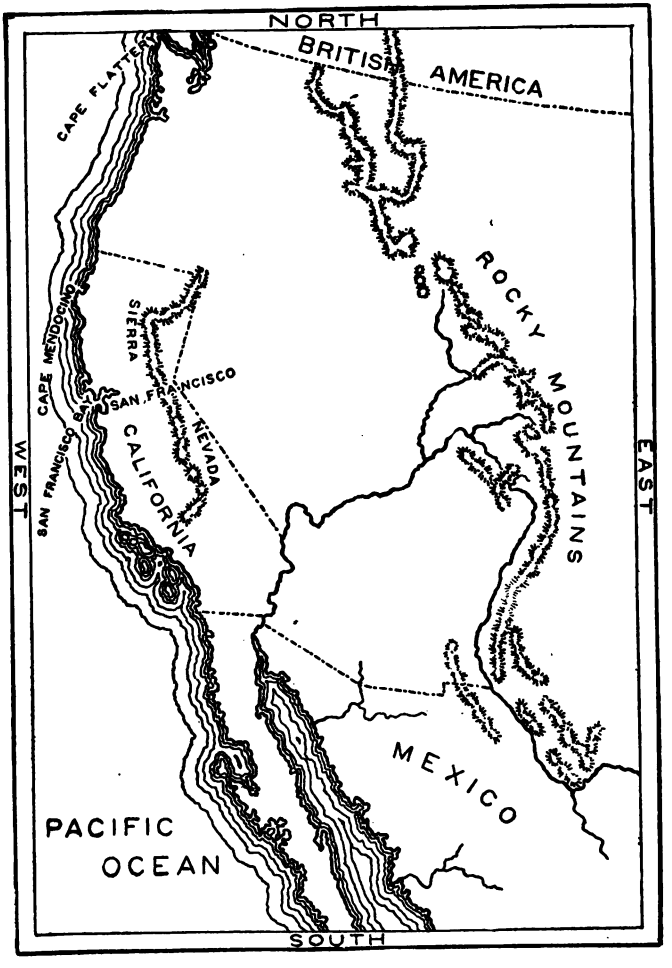
3. On mountains high, in valleys low,
The same small voice I heard;
And by the sea the waves to me
Spoke out the wondrous word.

4. Upon the silent night I looked,
And on the heavens above;
In golden letters, clear and bright,
The stars in words of shining light
Repeated — "GOD IS LOVE!"

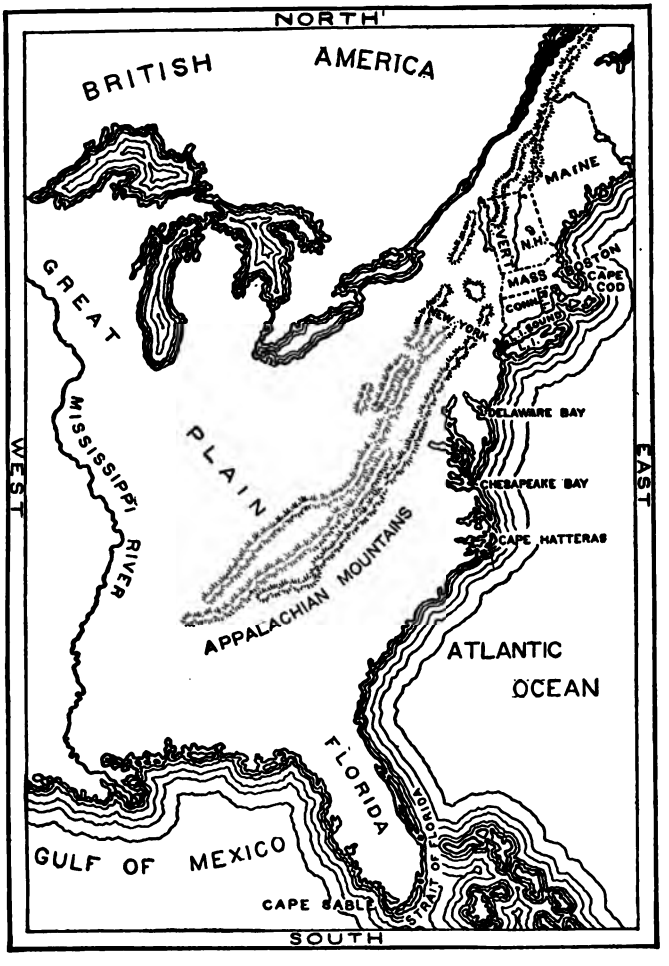
---

gold'en	con tent'	mes'sage	bloom'ing
let'ters	on'ward	heav'ens	won'drous

Fra'grant, sweet-smelling.
Glad'some, cheerful.
Re peat'ed, said over.
War'bled, sang.
Whis'pered, said in a low tone.
Wind'ing, in and out.



WESTERN PORTION OF THE UNITED STATES.



EASTERN PORTION OF THE UNITED STATES.

LESSON XXXV.

A MAP OF THE UNITED STATES.

1. When Mary and Fred had been a few days at home, Mary drew a map of the eastern and western portions of the United States, and marked on it the names of parts of the land and parts of the sea.

2. "Here is a part of the continent of America," she said, as she pointed to the map before her.

3. "I will mark the Atlantic Ocean here," she continued, pointing to the eastern part of the map, "and the Pacific Ocean here," pointing to the western part. "All the gulfs and bays shown on the map are parts of the oceans; but as they are near the land, each has a name of its own.

4. "As this is a map of a part of the United States, the eastern and west-

ern portions of that country are shown, and also parts of Mexico and British America.

5. "By showing the land and the water around a country we learn its exact position. We also learn where we should go if we were to travel out of it."

6. "What is this word that you have marked on the right-hand side of the map?" asked Fred.

"We don't say right-hand side and left-hand side when we speak of the positions of places on maps," said Mary. "Try again."

7. Fred thought for a moment. "I know," he said; "you have printed it on the sides and on the top and the bottom. We say east, west, north, south."

8. "Remember that, Fred, and you will find no difficulty in using the words. Now, what was your question? — 'What is this you have marked here on the east?'

9. "That is a State; the State of Maine."

"But is there only one State in our country?"

10. "One State, Fred? What a question! Our country is all States."

Fred did not understand how that could be; so Mary proceeded to explain her meaning.

11. "The garden is laid out in beds," she said. "There is the strawberry bed, and the parsnip bed, and the onion bed, and so on. Just in the same way our country is divided into States, and every State has its own name. The six Eastern States are called Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and Connecticut."

12. "How many are there altogether?" asked Fred.

"There are forty-two States and seven Territories."

13. "Are they all of the same size?" "Oh, no; they are of various sizes. One of the largest States is California, and one of the smallest is Rhode Island."

po si'tion	straw'ber ry	Rhode Isl'and
Ver mont'	dif'fi cul ty	New Hamp'shire
be long'ing	Pa cif'ic	Mas sa chu'setts
con tin'ued	Con nect'i cut	U nit'ed States

Con'ti nent, largest division of land.
Don't, do not.
Ex plain', make plain.
Pro ceed'ed, went on.
State, division of a country.
Va'ri ous, different.

LESSON XXXVI.

TOWNS.

1. "I have marked three towns on the map. Can you find them?" said Mary.

2. Fred looked all over the map, and then shook his head. "I can find only one town, called Boston. It is shown by a dot."

3. "The names of the other two are New York and San Francisco," said Mary. "Now you will be able to find them."

4. "New York, — here it is," said Fred; "but is it not sometimes called a city? And here is San Francisco; is it not often called a sea-port?"

5. "Yes; those are the names by which some towns are known. New York is called a city, because it has so many buildings and people, and is governed by a mayor.

6. "San Francisco, as you know, is a town on a bay near the sea. And as it is a port for ships it is called a sea-port. San Francisco is also a city, and New York is also a sea-port; so that both New York and San Francisco may be called cities and sea-ports."

7. "But what is a city?" asked Fred.

"Just a great many houses and stores built together," said Mary.

8. "Do we live in a city?"

"No; we live in a place where there are not many houses, and therefore it is called a village."

9. "Which is the largest city in the United States?"

"New York. I cannot make you understand how large it is, and what a great number of people live in it. Our village has but one street, about half a mile in length; but New York has hundreds and hundreds of miles of streets. It is the largest city in America."

10. "Why do so many people go to live in one city, instead of spreading over all the country?" asked Fred.

11. "Why did we come to live in this place?" asked Mary.

"Because father took the farm, and had to come to look after it."

12. "Why does Uncle William live near the sea?"

"Because he was ill when he lived away from it."

13. "Why did Mr. Smith, who used to live in the country, remove to the city?"

"Because he had no work here, and there was plenty there."

14. "Well, you see people cannot live where they like. They must go where there is work to be had, or where they have the best health.

15. "In the cities there are many work-shops and factories, where all kinds of things are made; and large numbers of people are drawn together to work in them."

---

stores	looked	writ'ten	spread'ing
health	re move'	in stead'	fac'to ries

Bos'ton, the capital of Massachusetts.
Can't, cannot.
Fac'to ries, buildings in which goods are made.
Sea'-port, a harbor for ships.
New York, the largest city in America.
San Fran cis'co, a great seaport in California.
Cit'y, many houses and stores built together.

LESSON XXXVII.

FROM EAST TO WEST.

1. "Starting from the eastern part of the United States, tell me what names you see on the map inside the coast-line."

"First the Appalachian Mountains."

"Yes; they extend many hundred miles in a northeasterly and southwesterly direction."

2. "West of these mountains lies the Great Plain."

"Do you remember what a plain is?"

"Yes; it is a large piece of level country."

3. "Across this plain flows the great Mississippi River, which is the largest river in the United States, and the longest in the world."

4. "What a long name for a river!" said Fred.

"Yes," said Mary; "it is an Indian name, and means 'Father of Waters.'

5. "Passing west across this plain, we come to the Rocky Mountains, which extend from north to south, the entire length of North America, and are sometimes called the 'backbone' of the continent.

6. "Some of these mountain peaks are nearly fifteen thousand feet high, and are covered with snow during the whole year. Here, too, is some of the grandest scenery in the world.

7. "Continuing farther westward, we cross an elevated tract or plateau, broken by mountains and hills, when we come to the great mountain chain called the Sierra Nevada."

8. "But why is it called Sierra Nevada?" asked Fred.

"Because the Spaniards, who settled parts of this country, thought the mountain peaks looked like the teeth of a

saw, which in their language is called *sierra*, and Nevada means *white with snow*.

9. "These mountains are very high, and in them are rich stores of gold and silver, which thousands of persons are always busy in digging out, down in the dark mines."

10. "I noticed," said Fred, "before we reached the Rocky Mountains the rivers ran toward the east, but after we passed the summit they all ran towards the west. Why is that?"

11. "Because," said Mary, "this range of mountains is the chief divide or water-shed of the continent. You will remember that we learned in a former lesson that a water-shed is like the roof of a house, causing water to flow in opposite directions.

12. "Beyond the Sierra Nevada Mountains lies the great Pacific Ocean, which

forms the western boundary of our country. Our eastern boundary is the Atlantic Ocean, and these two are more than three thousand miles apart."

---

lev'el	Si er'ra	com plete'	south'ward
dur'ing	Ne va'da	di vides'	Ap pa la'chi an

LESSON XXXVIII.

COAST FEATURES.

1. "We will now read the names round the coast," said Mary, "beginning at the northeast corner of the map.

2. "First there is a peninsula which extends into the Atlantic Ocean like a bent arm and is called Cape Cod.

3. "Following along the coast we come to a long, narrow island, called Long Island on account of its shape; and between this island and the mainland is a

branch of the ocean called Long Island Sound.

4. "What is a sound?" asked Mary.

"A sound is a passage of water so shallow that its depth may be easily sounded or measured," said Fred.

5. "Long Island Sound, though not very large in size, is situated near New York City, and many sailing vessels and steamers are constantly passing over its calm waters. There are no more beautiful steamboats in America than are found here.

"Still farther south lie the Delaware and Chesapeake bays, the latter being much the larger, and into it flow several important rivers.

6. "Should you be sailing along the coast you might know when you were opposite the next cape by the rough weather you would encounter in your voyage. This is Cape Hatteras, where

very violent storms occur and many vessels are lost every year.

7. "The southeastern part of our country is the long, low peninsula of Florida, which shuts in a part of the ocean called the Gulf of Mexico. The southern point of the peninsula is called Cape Sable, south of which is the Strait of Florida, by which vessels from the Atlantic Ocean reach the Gulf.

8. "We have now come to the great Gulf of Mexico, which forms the southern boundary of a large portion of our country, and into which flows the great Mississippi River.

9. "Our western coast, bordering on the Pacific Ocean, is much more regular than our eastern. The only important bay is San Francisco Bay, and capes Mendocino and Flattery are the two most prominent capes.

10. "Now we have gone over all the

names on the map," said Mary. "But you must not think that you know all about the United States. The few names given here are but examples of the different parts of land and water, and indeed this is not a complete map of our country, but is only intended to show the east and west coasts, a few of the States, and some of our many mountains and rivers.

11. "A description of the United States would fill a book many times the size of this, and even then many things would have to be left out.

12. "In various parts of the country there are mountains and hills from which rivers run down to the sea; and there are plains and valleys, and lakes, and forests, the names of which you could not remember.

13. "Then you have much to learn about the hundreds of cities and towns

that are scattered throughout the country. But as this will be taught you in your next book, let us take a peep at some other parts of the world we live in."

strait	chan'nel	sound	Flat'ter y
ha'ven	nar'row	Del'a ware	Men do ci'no
har'bor	va'ri ous	Hat'ter as	Ches'a peake

Cape, land jutting into the sea.
Coast, land near the sea.
De scrip'tion, account of.
Ex am'ples, some of each kind.
Sound, shallow passage of water.
Val'leys, hollows between hills.

LESSON XXXIX.

GATHERING NUTS.

1. They are neither birds nor squirrels:
   They are only boys and girls,
   After nuts.

2. But they laugh and talk and chatter,
   With such gay and merry clatter,
   As they search,

3. That, instead of only seven,
You might think there were eleven,
Or even more,

4. As, with merry laugh and shout,
They see the brown nuts dance about
On the grass,

5. When the boys, with shake and blow,
Send them down for those below
To gather up.

6. So they work like busy squirrels,—
Seven little boys and girls,—
Gathering nuts.

---

dance	nei'ther	in stead'	e lev'en
bus'y	mer'ry	chat'ter	squir'rels

LESSON XL.

SOUTH AMERICA.

1. "Here is a map of the world," said Mary; "the land is darker than the

water. What are the names on the land?"

"They are the names of the six continents,— North America, South America, Europe, Asia, Africa, and Australia."

2. "When we were at Uncle William's you heard something about North Amer-

MAP OF THE WORLD.

ica, so we will pass over it now and talk about South America," said Mary.

3. "South America is a large, long peninsula joined to North America by the narrow isthmus of Panama, and lies between the Atlantic Ocean on the east and the Pacific on the west.

4. "This is a continent of mighty rivers and vast forests, containing the longest range of mountains and the largest river in the world.

5. "The mountains are called the Andes, in which there are more than fifty volcanoes, or burning mountains. Cotopaxi, one of these, is one of the most famous volcanoes in the world. Sometimes its flames rise more than a thousand feet above its snow-clad peak.

6. "The Amazon, the greatest of rivers, is more than four thousand miles in length. Its banks are covered with vast forests, which furnish many valuable woods.

7. "Here in these forests are found the fierce jaguar, the puma, and the sloth, with troops of monkeys and flocks of beautiful birds.

8. "In the northern and southern parts of South America are vast plains

over which roam large numbers of wild cattle and horses.

9. "The natives pursue them on horseback, and catch them with a long rope firmly fastened to the saddle. This rope is called a lasso.

10. "Half of all the coffee used in the world is raised in South America. Here also is found the wonderful India-rubber tree, from the sap of which so many useful articles are made.

11. "Some of the most unpleasant medicines which physicians give us when we are sick are obtained from plants found on this continent. The bitter quinine is made from the bark of the cinchona tree, which grows abundantly here.

12. "Rich mines of gold and silver are found among the mountains, and diamonds and other precious stones are washed from the sand in the river beds."

sloth	An'des	di'a monds	Co to pax'i
las so'	jag u ar'	cin cho'na	Am'a zon
mines	pre'cious	an'i mals	med'i cines
pu'ma	qui'nine	Pan a ma'	phy si'cians

Na'tives, persons born there.
Vol ca'noes, burning mountains.
Pen in'su la, land almost surrounded by water.
Isth'mus, narrow neck of land.

LESSON XLI.

EUROPE.

1. Several days passed before Mary could spare time to finish her talks with her brother about the continents.

2. At last she called him to her side, and pointing to the map of the Eastern Hemisphere, said, "This is the Old World. It is so called because it was known and inhabited many hundred years before Columbus discovered America in the year 1492.

3. "We will first talk about the continent of Europe. It is next to the

smallest in size, but the greatest of all in importance, for it contains many civilized and powerful nations.

4. "You will notice," said Mary, "that it is very irregular in shape, and, except where it joins Asia, is entirely surrounded by the sea.

5. "While Europe has no such lofty mountains or large rivers as either North or South America, yet the Alps are noted for their beautiful mountain scenery, and the river Rhine is celebrated for the battles which have been fought near it and the old castles on its banks.

6. "Almost all the northern part of the continent is a level plain, and in some parts near the coast it is so low that large banks of earth called dikes have been built to keep out the sea.

7. "Europe has not many large and fierce animals, though wild boars, bears, and deer still live among the mountains,

and in the forests of Russia are packs of howling wolves which often attack travellers.

8. "In the northern part of Europe lives the Laplander, who obtains almost his whole living from the reindeer. He feeds upon its milk and flesh, makes his clothing and tent of its skin, and trains it to draw his sledge in the long winter.

9. "One of the most important countries of Europe is the island kingdom called Great Britain. Here it is," said Mary, "a mere speck on the map, yet one of the wealthiest and most powerful nations of the world.

10. "Over this country rules the good Queen Victoria, whose people, the English, came from the same race and speak the same language as we, and for that reason we often call them our 'English cousins.'

11. "All the countries of Europe are

interesting, and I hope you will some day learn much about them. Many of our countrymen go there every year to see the beautiful cities, costly buildings, fine pictures, and other works of man."

pack	wolves	howl'ing	wealth'i est
mere	ex cept'	rein'deer	cel'e brat ed
Alps	at tack'	scen'er y	in hab'it ed
Rhine	cas'tles	Vic to'ri a	Lap'land er

Hem'i sphere, half a globe or sphere.
Dikes, banks of earth.
King'dom, country governed by a king or queen.
Sledge, a kind of sled.
Tent, shelter.
Coun'try men, people of the same country.

LESSON XLII.

THE MILL, THE RILL, AND THE BEE.

1. Tell me what the mill doth say —
"Clitter, clatter," night and day;
When we sleep and when we wake,
"Clitter, clatter," it doth make;
Never idle, never still,
What a worker is the mill!

2. Hearken what the rill doth say,
   As it journeys every day;
   Sweet as sky-lark on the wing,
   "Ripple, dipple," it doth sing;
   Never idle, never still,
   What a worker is the rill!

3. Listen to the honey-bee,
   As it dances merrily
   To the little fairy's drum —
   Humming, drumming, drumming, drum;
   Never idle, never still,
   Humming, drumming, hum it will.

4. Like the mill, the rill, the bee,
   I would never idle be.
   If I work, then, with a will,
   It will be but playing still;
   Ever merry, never weary,
   It will be but playing still.

---

clat'ter	drum'ming	jour'neys	mer'ry	a sleep'
dan'ces	heark'en	lis'ten	nev'er	wea'ry
dip'ple	hum'ming	mer'ri ly	rip'ple	work'er

LESSON XLIII.

ASIA.

1. The next morning Mary pointed to the map and said, "Here is Asia, lying east of Europe."

2. "On the north is the Arctic Ocean, on the east is the Pacific Ocean, and on the south the Indian Ocean," said Fred.

3. "Now look again at Asia," said his sister, "and even this little map will show you that it is the largest of the great continents. It contains one-third of all the land of the Earth, and it is the home of one-half of all the people in the world."

4. "Is not the highest mountain in the world in Asia?" asked Fred.

"Yes; Mount Everest, a peak of the Himalayas. And there, too, flowing out of these mighty mountains, is the Ganges, the sacred river of India. Heathen

mothers sometimes throw their children into this river, hoping in this way to please their gods.

5. "From Asia we receive a great many useful things which do not grow in our own country. Among these are tea, coffee, and pepper.

6. "Asia contains many wild animals, some of which are very large and very fierce. Among these are lions and tigers, hyenas and elephants. The tiger is found only in Asia. Camels and elephants are tamed and used as beasts of burden, just as we use horses.

7. "The two chief countries of Asia are China and India. China is a remarkable country. It contains more people than all the countries of Europe put together.

8. "China is such a crowded country that every bit of land is cultivated to make it produce plenty of food. The two chief productions are rice and tea.

9. "India belongs to Great Britain. The Queen of England is also called the Empress of India. The people are of a brownish color, though like ourselves they belong to the white race."

cof'fee	Gan'ges	el'e phant	Ev'er est
pep'per	ti'ger	cul'ti vate	Em'press
hea'then	hy e'na	brown'ish	Him a lay'as

Beasts of bur'den, animals used for riding and driving.
Cul'ti vat ed, worked, planted.
Hea'then, idol-worshipping.
Peak, highest point.
Sa'cred, holy.

LESSON XLIV.

AFRICA.

1. "Now, let us look at Africa," said Mary. "Here it is, at the south of Europe. It is next in size to Asia, but we do not know so much about it. Because of this, it has been called the 'Dark Continent.'

2. "In Africa there is a famous

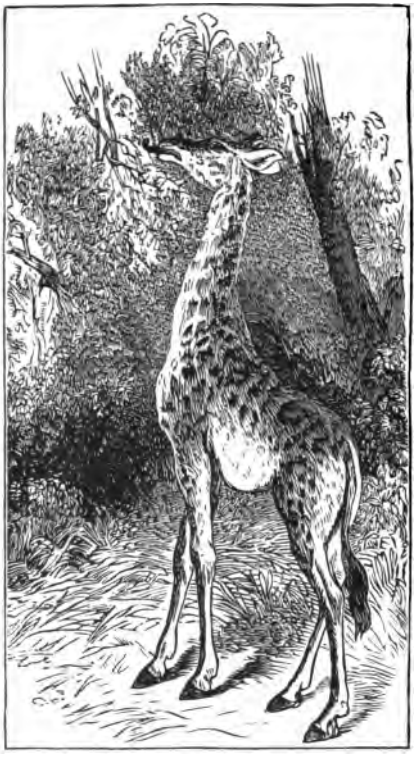
country containing a very famous river. The country is Egypt, about which we read in the Bible.

3. "Through Egypt flows the river Nile. Without this river, Egypt would be a desert. The country is made fertile by the Nile overflowing its banks every year. The crocodile, the largest of all reptiles, abounds in this river.

MAP SHOWING AFRICA.

4. "You will remember uncle's story about 'Crossing the Desert.' Africa contains the largest desert in the world. It covers an extent of country nearly as large as the whole of Europe.

5. "This desolate and dreary region, where rain never falls, and no grass ever



THE GIRAFFE.

grows, is called Sahara or the Great Desert.

6. "Africa contains more wild animals than any of the other continents. Here the lion and the elephant grow to their largest size.

7. "Antelopes, in herds that number tens of thousands, roam over the plains; and monkeys of every size are found in the forests.

8. "The giraffe, the tallest of all animals; the ostrich, the largest of all birds;

and the prettily striped zebra, are found only in Africa.

9. "Africa is the country of the negro race. Tribes of savages abound in the interior, and they are constantly at war with one another.

10. "During the past few years several travellers have pushed their way into the heart of Africa, where they have found great rivers and lakes.

11. "Dr. Livingstone, the greatest traveller of our day, spent the greater part of his life in the wilds of Africa. He died there a few years ago.

12. "Here is a picture of a village in Africa," said Mary, showing Fred a large sheet.

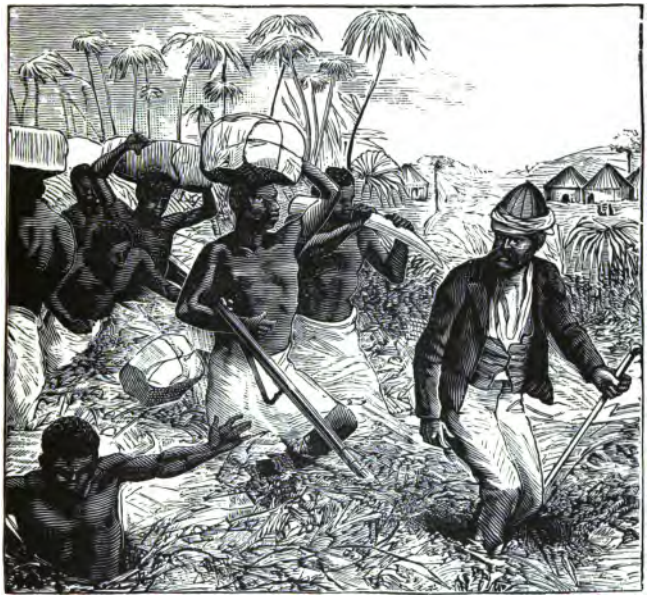
13. "The houses, you see, are not like ours. How easy it would be to draw a plan of one of them! A circle would be all that we should need, for they are simply round huts.

14. "Such dwellings as these would be of no use in our land, where in winter we have to be sheltered from cold winds and from frost and snow.

AFRICAN DWELLINGS.

15. "They do very well in Africa, where the only shelter needed is from the heat of the sun and from wild beasts.

16. "Negroes do not wear much clothing. Some of them have only a strip of cloth around the waist. They are fond of bright colors, and they wear the gay-



TRAVELLING IN AFRICA.

est things they can get. Strings of beads may be seen around the necks of a great many of them.

17. "The negroes do not live in villages and towns and work for their bread as we do. They like better to spend their time in hunting and fighting.

18. "Travellers who have seen black

men in their own land tell us that the negro does not like to work, and that he would rather lie on the ground and bask in the sun.

19. "Negroes carry their burdens on their heads. Here is a picture of some negroes carrying the goods of a white traveller who is exploring their country."

Bi'ble	E'gypt	rep'tiles	croc'o dile
ze'bra	os'trich	Sa ha'ra	an'te lopes
strip'ed	gi raffe'	sav'a ges	con'stant ly

Des'ert, sandy plain.
Des'o late, waste.
Fer'tile, fruitful.
In te'ri or, parts away from the sea.
Re'gion, tract of land.
Roam, wander.

LESSON XLV.

THE FAIRY ARTIST.

[In this poem we have a pretty description of the various figures seen on window panes after a frosty night. These figures are caused by the moisture or damp in the air settling on the glass, where it becomes frozen and frosted over.]

1. Oh, there is a little artist
Who paints in the cold night hours

Pictures for little children,
Of wondrous trees and flowers;

2. Pictures of snow-white mountains
Touching the snow-white sky;
Pictures of distant oceans
Where pretty ships sail by;

3. Pictures of rushing rivers
By fairy bridges spanned;
Bits of beautiful landscape
Copied from elfin-land.

4. The moon is the lamp he paints by;
His canvas the window pane;
His brush is a frozen snow-flake:
Jack Frost the artist's name.

---

cross	fair'y	dis'tant	fro'zen
paints	can'vas	bridg'es	won'drous

Art'ist, painter.
Can'vas, cloth.
El'fin, fairy.
Pane, a plate of glass.
Jack Frost, a name given to frost.
Land'scape, country scene.
Spanned, crossed.

LESSON XLVI.

AUSTRALIA.

1. "On Monday morning school opens once more," said Mary at the end of their last holiday week.

MAP SHOWING AUSTRALIA.

"Are you sorry?"

2. "Not at all," said Fred. "We have had a very good vacation, and I am not a bit afraid of going back to school and my lessons."

3. "Not even if one of your lessons should be geography?" said Mary, with a smile.

4. "No, my wise sister; thanks to you and uncle, and everybody else. I

think that geography is the best kind of lesson a boy can have."

5. "And now for a word or two about Australia," said Mary. "Here it is by itself in the ocean, an island continent.

6. "It is not like the other continents. It has no very high mountains, and few rivers, and no great inland seas.

7. "Its animals, too, are not like those found in the rest of the world. The most famous of them is the curious kangaroo. It does not run like a sheep or a cow, though it has four legs, but it jumps along on its hind feet and its tail, — looking, when it is sitting, for all the world like a three-legged stool.

THE KANGAROO.

8. "On its stomach the mother has a

pouch, or bag, in which she carries her young ones from the time they are born till they can help themselves.

9. "The largest bird in Australia is the emu. It is somewhat like an ostrich, but not quite so large. The swans are black and the eagles are white.

10. "Australia sends us gold from its mines and wool from the vast flocks of sheep reared on its grassy plains.

11. "This continent is on the opposite side of the Earth from North America. When it is day here it is night there. Apples and pears are ripe at Christmas; June is in the middle of winter, and January is in the middle of summer.

12. "Australia is ruled over by the Queen of England, and a great many Englishmen have made their homes in that land.

13. "The native inhabitants are negroes. They build no houses. They live in holes

in the earth, or shelter themselves behind rocks and beneath trees."

stool	Mon'day	shel'ter	Aus tra'li a
a fraid'	moth'er	them selves'	ev'er y bod'y
ea'gles	stom'ach	kan ga roo'	Eng'lish men

Cu'ri ous, strange; uncommon.
In'land, surrounded by land.
Ne'groes, black people.
Op'po site, on the other side.
Pouch, bag.
Reared, cared for.

LESSON XLVII.

THE RACES OF MEN.

1. "What a lot of people there are in the world!" said Fred, when they had done talking about Australia.

2. "And how they differ from one another," said Mary; "for there are men of different colors, different languages, different customs, and different religions."

3. "How many kinds of people are there?" asked Fred.

"If we count the people of each country we shall have a great many classes; but, commonly speaking, all mankind may be divided into five great families or races.

4. "First, there is the White race. It is found in Europe, in Asia, and in America. The white men in America came at first from Europe."

5. "I thought the people of Asia were yellow," said Fred.

"A great many of them are; but the Hindus and the Arabs, though they have darker skins than ours, belong to the White race.

6. "White men rule over the greater part of the globe. They are good scholars and able workmen. They also know most about the true God.

7. "The Yellow race is found in Asia and in Europe. The great Empire of China is peopled by this race. The

YELLOW.

BROWN.

WHITE.

BLACK.

RED.

Chinese have high cheek bones; their faces are flat and square; their eyes are small; and their hair is straight and black.

8. "The Black or Negro race is found in Africa and in Australia. The negro has short, crisp, woolly hair; thick lips; and a thick nose.

9. "The Brown race is found chiefly scattered over the thousands of islands in the Indian and Pacific oceans.

10. "Last of all, there is the Red race, the American Indian, found only on the continent of America. Here is a picture of the five races," said Mary, showing her brother a picture of five heads; "and I suppose mothers of every color think their own babies pretty because of their color."

11. "And now tell me how many people there are in the world," said Fred.

"Millions on millions," was the reply.

"So many that if placed in a line side by side they would reach ten times round the world!"

brown	yel'low	mill'ions	fam'i lies
wool'ly	cus'toms	scat'tered	re lig'ions

Ar'abs, people of Arabia.
Dif'fer, are unlike.
Em'pire, country ruled over by an emperor.
Hin'dus, people of India.
Lan'guage, manner of speaking.
Man kind', all the people in the world.

LESSON XLVIII.

THE MONTHS.

1. January brings the snow,
   Makes our feet and fingers glow.

2. February brings the rain,
   Thaws the frozen lake again.

3. March brings breezes loud and shrill,
   Stirs the forests on the hill.

4. April brings the violet sweet,
Scatters daisies at our feet.

5. May brings flocks of pretty lambs,
Skipping by their fleecy dams.

6. June brings tulips, lilies, roses,
Fills the children's hands with posies.

7. Hot July brings cooling showers,
Pleasant shade in leafy bowers.

8. August, with its burning heat,
Brings the fields of yellow wheat.

9. Warm September brings the fruit,
Every various taste to suit.

10. October brings the golden corn,
In groaning wagons homeward borne.

11. Dull November brings the blast,
Then the leaves are whirling fast.

12. Chill December brings the sleet,
Blazing fire, and Christmas treat.

sleet	fro'zen	blaz'ing	whirl'ing
shrill	gold'en	show'ers	vi'o let
leaf'y	dai'sies	groan'ing	skip'ping
tu'lips	fin'gers	wag'ons	va'ri ous

Borne, carried; taken.
Bow'ers, places shaded by trees.
Christ'mas, 25th of December.
Dams, mothers.
Flee'cy, wool-covered.
Glow, feel warm.
Po'sies, bunches of flowers.
Thaws, melts.

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